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PLO OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR IRANIAN PEOPLE

TA240810Y Paris AFP in English 0738 GMT 24 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, Oct 24 (AFP)--A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation official has pledged the PLO's full support to help the Iranian people overthrow the Shah.

Speaking at a meeting here last night in support of Iran, Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, editor in chief of the PLO newspaper FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH and speaking in the name of Yasir 'Arafat, said, "the PLO is proud to be accused (?of fomenting) trouble in Iran.

An Iranian Shi'ite religious leader, whose name was not revealed, told the meeting that nearly 6,000 people had been killed and tens of thousands arrested during the rioting in Iran in September.

PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE MAY BE ANNOUNCED AT SUMMIT CONFERENCE

NC230918Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0842 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 23 October--In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS published today, a senior Iraqi official said that the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile will be announced during the Arab summit conference which is scheduled to be held in Baghdad on 2 November.

The Iraqi official, whose name and position were not revealed by the paper, said that many Arab states believe the time has come for the formation of such a government, especially in the wake of recent developments in the Arab world.

The Iraqi official pointed out that the Arab summit will witness a series of reconciliations between the Arab states or an easing of the tension between them. A committee will also be formed to conduct a dialog with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and to invite him to reject the Camp David results and prepare for the battle.

The Iraqi official also said in his statement to AL-QABAS that the Arab summit conference will also discuss the question of moving the headquarters of the Arab League from Cairo. Such a decision will not be implemented until after ascertaining that Egypt is going on with its agreement with Israel.

He said that the amounts of financial aid to Syria, Jordan and the PLO will also be decided. The summit conference will also endorse the resolutions of the Conference of foreign ministers of Arab states participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces, which was recently held at Bayt ad-Din in Lebanon.

The official added that Sudan's acceptance of the Camp David agreements was unexpected, since the Sudanese People's Assembly had previously rejected these agreements. He said that Egypt, Oman and Sudan will not attend the Baghdad summit conference.

BAHRAIN

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER PRINCE FAYSAL ARRIVES

JN231002Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0940 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 23 October--Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Manama from Kuwait this morning on a brief visit to Bahrain as part of his current tour of a number of Gulf countries.

He was received by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and high-ranking officials.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal is due to meet later today with Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah. He will convey to them his country's views on current Arab developments, particularly those pertaining to the Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad on 2 November.

KUWAIT

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD231120Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the Saudi foreign minister, left Kuwait today for home after a short visit.

In a statement he made to the Kuwaiti news agency before his departure, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stated that he brought a message from His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, to his brother his highness the amir of Kuwait concerning the continuing coordination between the two countries, appraisals of current affairs and clarifying Arab views on matters relating to developments in the Arab area.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal affirmed that Saudi Arabia will attend the Arab summit conference in Baghdad, which was proposed by Iraq.

Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who bade farewell to His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal at the airport, expressed the hope that the Baghdad summit would reach a unified position on all issues that will be raised for discussion.

Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid, foreign ministry under secretary, and Shaykh Fahd as-Sidayri, Saudi ambassador to Kuwait, also saw Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal off at the airport.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM CITES STATE DEPARTMENT SOURCE ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICIES

LD240803Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 20 Oct 78 pp 1, 19 LD

[Abdullah al-Qaq report from Washington: "U.S. official tells AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM: 'Our Relations with Kuwait are Strong'"]

[Excerpts] A U.S. State Department spokesman has told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that Kuwaiti-U.S. relations are strong and that it is hoped to strengthen and develop them in the various fields.

The spokesman said the United States is continuing its contacts with Kuwait and the other Gulf states regarding the latest developments in the area and hopes that the oil countries will help it in reaching a suitable and lasting solution for the Middle East crisis--a solution which the United States is hoping to reach at the first possible opportunity since the continued deterioration of the situation would aggravate the crisis and hinder its solution. The spokesman believes that contacts between the Arab countries and the United States, whether through diplomatic channels or envoys, have proved fruitful and shown that there is considerable cooperation between the United States and Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the UAE as well as with Saudi Arabia and the YAR.

The source said that the United States believes in the achievement of peace in the area in accordance with the Camp David accords, which it believes constitute a solid basis for cooperation between the United States and these countries.

With regard to the Palestinian problem, the official source affirmed to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that the Palestinians cannot he ignored but, he stressed, they must show moderation at this stage at which the United States is playing a role. He said that a solution to this problem must be found through negotiations between the parties concerned or through a third party.

Arab diplomatic sources in Washington told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that President Carter is determined to resolve the Middle East problem during his term of office because he would thus regain the prestige his country lost in the Vietnam war: Resolving this complex 30-year-old problem within President Carter's 4-year term of office would be a great moral gain for him in his bid for reelection and renewing U.S. influence in the Arab world.

On the other hand, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM has learned that the United States wishes to restore the ties with Iraq broken during the 1967 war so as to develop relations between the two countries, especially in view of Iraq's political and economic importance. Certain diplomatic sources expect Washington to reestablish ties next year and to hold contacts in this regard before the end of this month.

OMAN

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MUSCAT

JN240949Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0805 GMT 24 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Muscat, 24 October--Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived here early today on a short visit to the Sultanate of Oman as part of a tour of a number of Gulf states. During the visit, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal will convey a message from Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Sultan Qabus dealing with the Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad on 2 November. The message also deals with coordination between Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states so the conference will come out with results serving the Arab nation's interests and confronting the challenges engulfing this nation.

He was received by Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi.

The Saudi foreign minister yesterday conveyed similar messages to the leaders of Kuwait, Bahrain and the UAE.

QATAR

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY AGREES TO ATTEND BAGHDAD ARAB SUMMIT

JN231313Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Doha, 23 October--It was learned here today that the Qatari Government has agreed to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Arab foreign ministers and the Baghdad Arab summit conference.

It will be recalled that the Arab foreign ministers will begin their meetings next Monday while the summit conference will begin on 2 November.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DOHA

NC231549Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1516 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 23 October--His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, arrived in Doha from Manama at 1730 today for a brief visit to the state of Qatar as part of his current tour of some states in the area.

The Saudi foreign minister was welcomed at Doha International Airport by Qatari Finance and Petroleum Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Ambassador at the Qatari Foreign Ministry Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani and Saudi Charge d'Affaires in Doha Sulayman al-Marhumi.

Accompanied by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah, Price Sa'ud al-Faysal left the airport for Ad-Dawhah Palace to meet with His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani, the amir of the state of Qatar.

Received by Amir

NC231613Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1544 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Doha, 2, October--His Highness the amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, received this evening at his office in Ad-Dawhah Palace his highness the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who is currently visiting Doha.

The QNA has learned that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has conveyed to his highness the amir of Qatar an oral message from his brother Saudi Regent and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz connected with the consultations regarding the present Arab conditions, the extremely delicate conditions through which the Arab nation is passing and the future of the joint Arab action at this fateful stage of the Arab struggle for upholding Arab rights.

The message also refers to coordination and exchange of views on the best means to insure the success of the Arab summit conference, which is slated to be held in Baghdad on 2 November, and guarantee that it will achieve the goals attached to it in reuniting the Arab nation and restoring its solidarity to face the dangers and challenges surrounding it.

Leaves for Abu Dhabi

NC232000Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] Doha, 23 October--Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Doha for Abu Dhabi at 1900 today after a 2-hour visit to the state of Qatar.

Makes Statement

NC232005Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1855 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 23 October--Before leaving Doha this evening, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal told reporters that he conveyed a message to His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of the state of Qatar, from His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi regent and crown prince, connected with the current conditions in the Middle East and the continuous coordination between the two countries, to see clearly in this critical period through which the Arab world is passing. He added: Naturally, the views were identical under these circumstances. We hope that the joint action in the next period will lead to the desired results.

Regarding what has been reiterated about the possibility of postponing the Arab summit conference which is scheduled to be held in Baghdad on 2 November, the Saudi minister said: There have been deliberations among the Arab states in this regard. The goal has been to prepare fully for the conference and to insure that it will produce the desired results in safeguarding Arab interests. He added: If there have been any measures or contacts in this regard among the Arab states, then the above has been their concept and purpose. Their purpose has been neither to defer nor to postpone the conference.

Answering another question on the results of the efforts which are being exerted to restore Arab solidarity, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: This is what the coming conference will mainly discuss.

SAUDI ARABIA

DOLLAR'S ROLE ASSESSED AS INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY

LD231049Y Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 18 Oct 78 p 16 LD

['Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Ghani al-Maymani article: "The Glitter of Gold"]

[Excerpts] Linking the world's economy to the economy of a particular state and using the currency of that state as a unit to measure the values of international trade and transaction settlement is a wrong measure, for which the world is now paying a heavy price, because the United States has so far failed to control inflation in its domestic economy and because of the increasing deficit in its trade balance, especially with Japan and West Germany.

Whatever has been said and is being said about the gold base, the world has not yet found a true substitute for it. If there is not enough of this precious metal to meet the world economy's growing needs, and if it is really wrong to use a particular commodity whose values are subject to trade fluctuations as a means of measuring and settling international trade transactions, it is now clear and evident that it is wrong to substitute a single currency for gold, no matter how great and strong the economy and limitless the resources backing that currency.

In other words, any economy, however strong, is prone like a human body to at least minor illness. If, for example, the U.S. economy coughs, the temperature of the world market will rise.

The floating system was a measure to avoid the negative effects of the rigid exchange rate system, but it put the world economy in the position of the small boat lost in a turbulent sea. Thus the negative aspect of the gold base resulting from the fact that gold is subject to shocks has increased tenfold under the system of floating rates.

It is worth noting that the floating system is a stronger argument in favor of avoiding the rigidity of semi-fixed exchange rates and of allowing currencies to assume their real values. But the chaos of floating and the strength of speculators has proven that certain currencies are undervalued. It is strange that the United States, which complains about this state of affairs, claims that the undisciplined conditions of the world currency exchanges have caused the dollar to be undervalued.

The second conclusion to be drawn from the above is that, since the world abandoned the dollar base, every time a new system is adopted to avoid the shortcomings of the previous ones, the same shortcomings remain and new ones are added. I am certain that there is no more serious or dangerous shortcoming than that inherent in the current floating system, and that it is not found with any acceptable or reasonable base except that of market automatism, which is full of loopholes and negative aspects.

The urgent question now is: What is the alternative? We can find no answer to it in the midst of the madness that has afflicted the world currency system. There are, however, certain indications in the midst of all this confusion--the development of the IMF special drawing rights system. But first we must change the trade balance for a more equitable balance. New currency units are needed such as those agreed upon at the Bremen EEC summit, and such units must circulate within other international economic blocs so that the world can compare and choose on fair economic bases instead of on the basis of the U.S. dollar alone, for which there is no substitute even if it is ill or on its deathbed. We find that going back to the gold base, despite the unrelenting war against it, is inevitable whenever the unstable systems which the world economy exchanges it for from time to time collapse. At the sign of any currency difficulties, the price of gold goes up and, to alleviate the confusion and ease the pressure on the dollar, the United States from time to time sells some of its gold reserves. But where will this road lead?

TALKS REPORTED BETWEEN SAUDI, MAURITANIAN LEADERS

LD221246Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] His Royal Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, held a closed meeting with His Excellency Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery [MCNR] and head of the Mauritanian Government, at the end of the session of enlarged talks held by the two sides.

"At the same time several secondary meetings were held between their excellencies the Saudi ministers who took part in the talks and their Mauritanian counterparts. The talks started at 1200 at the presidential palace in At-Ta'if. The Saudi side was led by His Royal Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and regent, and the Mauritanian side was led by His Excellency Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the MCNR and head of the Mauritanian Government."

On the Saudi side, the talks were attended by the minister of public works and housing; the minister of interior; the minister of finance and national economy; the minister of information, and the Saudi ambassador to Mauritania. On the Mauritanian side they were attended by the chief of staff; the interior minister; the foreign minister; the planning minister; the secretary general of the head of the government; the assistant governor of the Mauritanian Central Bank and the Mauritanian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Both sides "reviewed issues of interest to the Arab and Islamic worlds in particular and Middle Eastern issues in general."

Saleck Concludes Visit

LD231804Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1738 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda, 23 October--Chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of the Mauritanian Government, His Excellency Lt Col Moustapha Ould Saleck, left Saudi Arabia for home this evening at the end of a 3-day visit. During this visit the Mauritanian head of state met with His Royal Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince.

UAE

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN231933Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1850 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Al-Khaznah, 23 October--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received here tonight Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who arrived earlier in Abu Dhabi from Doha. The meeting was attended by UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi.

YEMEN--PDRY

YAR TRIBESMEN REACH ADEN, ADDRESSED BY INTERIOR MINISTER

LD231600Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Text] The people's delegation and representatives of the nationalist tribes in the northern part of the homeland reached Aden today after arriving in the southern part of the homeland yesterday to offer their congratulations on the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP]; to take part in the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the revolution; to express their rejection of external interference in the internal affairs of the northern part of the homeland; to struggle under the leadership of the Democratic National Front (DNF) in the northern part of the homeland for an independent, flourishing and prosperous Yemen; and to struggle for the achievement of Yemeni unity.

The procession of delegates from the northern part of the homeland marched through the streets of the capital, Aden, where large crowds of people came out to greet them, shouting enthusiastic slogans and expressions of welcome.

At the head of those welcoming the people's delegation were a number of brother members of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee and leaders of the mass organizations and representatives of the DNF in Aden.

A big public rally was held to welcome these popular and tribal delegations in a warm atmosphere of fraternity and great welcome.

Brother Salih Muslih al-Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and minister of the interior, delivered a speech in which, in the name of the YSP and the government of the revolution, he welcomed the brother representatives of the mass of the people from different parts of the northern part of the homeland. In his speech, brother Salih Muslih al-Qasim emphasized that the people of the southern homeland were extremely pleased today with the arrival of the brothers among them here in Aden. He said: Although the Yemeni people have achieved the first victory against the colonialist invaders and the despotic imams, they will still continue to struggle with the same determination and insistence to achieve the greater objective of Yemeni unity. He stressed that the enemies of the Yemeni people who had sold themselves to the devil for tainted money would fail to save themselves from the people.

He added: This stand of the delegations from the northern part of the homeland, the support they have expressed for the revolution and their readiness to fight for the unity of the Yemeni people, will be recorded in the most brilliant pages of Yemen's history. He said: We will struggle jointly until the people's victory is achieved.

Brother Maj Majahid (al-Kahali) delivered a speech in the name of the people's delegates and the representatives of the nationalist tribes from the beloved northern part of the homeland, namely the tribes of Wa'il, Hamadan, Ibn Zayd, Al-'Ammar, Dhu Husayn, Dahm al-Hamra, Dhu Muhammad, Bani [name indistinct], [name indistinct], Al-Jabal, Hashid, Bakil, and declared in the name of these delegations [word indistinct] for the whole of Yemen and their absolute loyalty to the YSP. He said the YSP is the party of the free toiling masses. He emphasized the determination of the noble citizens to continue the struggle for a united Democratic Yemen.

Hold Press Conference

LD232049Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] [Passage indistinct] representatives of the delegations of the nationalist tribes in the northern part of the homeland held a press conference in which they talked about the deteriorating situation in San'a' under the reactionary autocratic rule there. They answered the questions of local and foreign newsmen and pointed out that the authority of the San'a' regime did not go beyond the capital and that it was unable to impose its authority over the rest of the (?country).

They said that the reactionary forces were dealing with their agents only in San'a' and pointed out that the situation has completely deteriorated, especially since the events of 15 October. The San'a' regime is autocratic and undemocratic and run by the reactionary forces. The living conditions of the people there have become difficult as food prices continue to rise. The people can get no food except with great difficulty. Education and health facilities are meager. The citizens are now working against the ruling regime in San'a' and against conflict between the sons of the Yemeni people. They are demanding Yemeni unity. They affirmed that their march to Aden would have a great effect in the nort .

YSP LEADER MEETS LEBANESE COMMUNIST GROUP

LD201658Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee Secretary General 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il last night received a delegation from the Lebanese nationalist movement, led by Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the Organization of Communist Action in Lebanon. They discussed relations between the Yemeni Socialist Party and the two bodies and the situation in the Lebanese and Arab arenas.

CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH NAYIF HAWATIMAH, HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD231942Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidiential Council and Council of Ministers, received brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PDFLP], this morning. During the meeting, which was attended by brother Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau, member of the Presidential Council and foreign minister, a number of issues of interest to the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions, and the prospects for developing militant relations between the Yemeni Socialist Party and the PDFLP were discussed. The latest developments in the Arab situation, particularly the situation in the Middle East and in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas, were also reviewed.

The brother chairman also received the Hungarian ambassador to the PDRY this afternoon, and they discussed a number of issues relating to the development of bilateral relations between the peoples and governments of the two friendly countries.

He then received the correspondent of the French newspaper LE MONDE. The brother chairman answered questions put to him by the correspondent on Yemeni, Arab and international issues.

YEMEN--YAR

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO ATTEND BAGHDAD SUMMIT

JN231323Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 23 October--Ahmad Haydar, YAR deputy foreign minister, said the YAR Government will attend the forthcoming meeting of the Arab foreign ministers and the Arab summit conference on their fixed dates.

Haydar praised the Iraqi initiative and the Revolution Command Council resolutions which were issued on the 1 October.

TRIBESMEN ARRIVING IN ADEN CALLED TRAITORS

JN231855Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] The ruling clique in Aden--despite its dubious role in the region and its history of treason, agentry, and antirevolution, antinational and anti-Yemeni practices--is brazenly pretending to be patriotic and revolutionary and to represent the masses, which it calls the toiling masses. It pretends to be concerned with the revolution and the sovereignty of the homeland and to protect the honor and right of the citizens. These pretensions will not deceive the masses. The masses will never believe such lies. The Yemeni people know well the ruling clique in Aden and see its bloodstained hands and its history filled with the killed and wounded.

The allegations of the ruling clique in Aden that it is a haven for revolutionaries and the land of revolution are very funny indeed. Who were the revolutionaries who sought refuge in Aden? Undoubtedly the fate of all those who are deceived by the ruling clique in Aden and who seek refuge there will be similar to the fate of the tribal chiefs and leaders of Yemen, namely, death.

Suppose there are 2,000 tribesmen--as falsely alleged by the ruling clique--who have gone to Aden to participate in what is called struggle, revolution and patriotism. Are these traitors and vagabonds revolutionaries, according to you, rulers of Aden? Are those who are fleeing from justice, as a result of their criminal acts against the country and its legitimate leadership, patriots? Are those who sold themselves to the devil and received foreign money to destroy the country called strugglers? The people say a thousand times no. The people tell you that no matter how you train those traitors to speak against their country and to commit crimes against the country, the people will not be deceived and will continue to refute your allegations and ridicule your puerile and reckless methods.

The people know that the traitors whom the people purged from among their ranks and whom the people wanted to bring to justice will not escape from their wrath and will find no refuge except in your dens of treason. They cannot live an honorable and clean life. They can only live in the mire in which the Aden rulers live, as they are accustomed to living in mire like flies.

Are you pleased to meet with the traitors? Have you revealed yourselves to your people, like a child happy to have a new plaything? The people know that the meeting between you and the traitors is only a meeting between agents and traitors. Birds of a feather flock together.

Stay happy in your mud, you and your agents. You cannot live except in the mire. The good, chaste and honorable life harms you. Yet the people will be able to purge their land of all the pest. and bloodsuckers.

FORMER PDRY LEADER MAKKAWI SPEAKS ON SAN'A' RADIO

JN232019Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1725 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] Our heroic Yemeni people, our brothers in the southern part of the country, you are the people of heroism and bravery, the sons of the land of civilization and glory. In the wake of the celebration by our people of the 15th anniversary of the glorious 14th October revolution--which was celebrated by our people in the southern part of the country while, under the yoke of a new kind of imperialism, they suffer the predicaments of terror--a great struggler of our people, known for his fight and for his suffering under the torture of the Aden ruling gang, will speak to you now. Brother citizens in Southern Yemen, here is the great struggler 'Abd al-Qawi Makkawi [a PDRY leader in the early seventies--live or recorded]:

Dear brothers in the southern part of the country, I greet you in the name of the revolution for which our people sacrificed their nearest and dearest and for which thousands of our sons were killed.

Since the ruling clique in Aden took power, our people in the southern part of the homeland are suffering as their standard of living goes down. Communist rule was announced over the wreck of national unity and the dead bodies of the real revolutionaries. This communist rule is an extension of their history which is marked by crimes, division, atheism and corruption.

Brothers in the southern part of the land, I speak to you from San'a' and tell you that all our people in the southern part of the homeland are standing by the side of our brothers in the northern part of the country. We serve the real interest of the Yemeni people all over Yemen. The regime of the believers and patriots in San'a', headed by the hero president, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, is the genuine patriotic regime which builds and does not destroy, preserves and does not waste and which takes it upon itself to preserve the Arabism of Yemen and its national sovereignty.

We represent the unity of the Yemeni people. We will work to save our people from neo-colonialism and the gangs of terror and death, to bring back stability and peace to Yemen and to achieve progress, happiness and prosperity. God is great, death to the enemies of God, the enemies of the people and the enemies of the nation.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH PRESIDENT AFTER SOMALI VISIT

JN231319Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Today at 1400 President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih received Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, who presented a report on his visit to the Somali Democratic Republic. He also conveyed to the president a reply message from his brother President Mohamed Said Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Muhammad al-Jarid and Chief of Staff Lt Col 'Ali Salih ash-Shayba.

PRESIDENT SALIH VISITS 7TH ARMORED BRIGADE, ADDRESSES MEN

JN222114Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, today visited the 7th Armored Brigade. He was received by the brother officers and soldiers who welcomed the visit of the president. The president then met with them, became acquainted with their course of training and talked to them, saying:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, brother officers and soldiers of the 7th Armored Brigade: I am very pleased by the honorable national stands you adopted alongside your colleagues in the armed and security forces against that faction that deviated from religion and the homeland and that tried to destroy what has been achieved by our people since the glorious revolution. Your cohesion has made us feel proud of our armed and security forces. I assure you that the leadership is working to raise the standard of our armed forces, and we do not differentiate between one unit and another.

The president then addressed the officers and soldiers, saying: You must be alert and have a feeling of responsibility so that we can perform our duty successfully and in a manner that will serve this Arab country. In conclusion I again thank you and all your colleagues in our armed and security forces for their noble stands.

AS-SADAT REQUESTS CHANGES TO DRAFT PEACE TREATY

NC230005Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2342 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 October--AL-AHRAM reports in its Tuesday edition that during a telephone conversation he held today with Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the defense minister and leader of the Egyptian delegation to the peace negotiations in Washington, President Anwar as-Sadat requested the introduction of fundamental changes to the provisions of the U.S. draft peace treaty to be concluded between Egypt and Israel. The paper reports that the proposals suggested by President as-Sadat are connected with emphasizing the close link between the agreement which is to be concluded between Egypt and Israel and the comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Khalil on Peace Agreement

NC231535Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1523 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 October--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that Egypt has not rejected the draft peace agreement reached between Egypt and Israel in Washington. He said: We have some remarks regarding this draft, and they are by nature technical remarks. In a statement made to reporters this evening, Prime Minister Khalil said he will receive U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts this evening to inform him of these remarks.

Asked whether he could explain what these remarks are, Khalil said they deal with the link between the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. There is a formula for this link.

Asked whether the Egyptian delegation to the peace talks in Washington has alternatives to what the Israeli delegation may submit, Prime Minister Khalil said: I believe they are receiving our remarks and they will act based on these remarks.

Asked again whether Egypt has rejected the draft peace agreement with Israel, Dr Khalil said: We have received the draft and have studied it in the past 2 days. We have sent our remarks to the Egyptian delegation and we are receiving the delegation's remarks.

Asked when the current Egyptian-Israeli talks will conclude. Dr Khalil said that matters are progressing normally.

In answer to a question, Dr Khalil denied that there are basic problems which cannot be resolved. He also refused to define the points of difference between Egypt and Israel.

CAIRO CONTINUES REPORTAGE ON WASHINGTON TALKS

NC231909Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 23 October--The military teams of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations today held an unofficial meeting in Washington. The meeting discussed a number of issues which have not yet been resolved and which are related to the appendixes of the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement drafts. The meetings were held in the Madison Hotel where both delegations are staying. The Egyptian side was led by Maj Gen Taha al-Majdhub, while the Israeli side was led by General Tamir.

This evening, economic issues are scheduled to be discussed, particularly the question of the oil in Sinai.

GHALI ON MEETING WITH ARAB AMBASSADORS IN WASHINGTON

NC2400202Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] In an exclusive statement he made to the radio team in Washington, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali spoke about his meeting with some Arab ambassadors in Washington the day before yesterday. The meeting took place at the dinner which Ambassador Ashraf Ghurbal gave at the Egyptian Embassy.

Dr Butrus Ghali said: Actually, the meeting with some Arab ambassadors in Washington was useful. The ambassadors are closely watching the progress of the current negotiations. They are also following up with interest the question of linking the comprehensive solution of the question with the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Speaking about the subjects which were raised during his meeting with the leader of the U.S. delegation, Alfred Atherton, Dr Ghali said: The subjects which were raised are connected with the drafting of the second appendix to the agreement. This appendix deals with the economic and cultural relations with Israel after the ratification of the peace treaty and the step which will be taken after the withdrawal. Dr Butrus Ghali added: The discussions between Atherton and me dealt with the ways of regulating these relations.

Asked if the discussions have entered their final stage or if they have passed the dangerous turn they faced, Dr Ghali said: We cannot say this or that because the negotiations are subject to variations [at-taghayyurat] until the last moment. The most difficult stage of the negotiations is generally the last stage.

Dr Butrus Ghali said: We have not yet reached the final stage. In conclusion, he expressed his optimism saying: We can overcome the existing difficulties and can reach the desired solution.

Meets With Atherton

NC2407232 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0626 GMT 24 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 24 October--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and and the members of the Egyptian side in the peace talks met at Blair House late last night with Alfred Atherton and the U.S. delegation to the talks. The purpose of the meeting was to obtain the clarifications President Anwar as-Sadat has requested with regard to some points in the proposed draft agreement which the governments of Egypt and Israel are now studying before giving their final opinion on it.

The Egyptian oil and economic affairs experts have also met with the Israeli experts in order to arrive at formula for an agreement on matters pertaining to the oil in Sinai and on other economic measures, including the question of compensation.

Makes Statement

NC2407522 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Member of the Egyptian delegation to the peace talks in Washington Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that there is no need for a summit meeting between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin at present. The minister of state for foreign affairs added that such a summit will not be necessary unless difficulties arise.

Butrus Ghali believes that the amendments or clarifications which President as-Sadat or the Israeli prime minister might ask for with regard to the draft agreement could lead to reopening discussions on the treaty.

Dr Ghali also said that no agreement has yet been reached on the annexes. The minister of state for foreign affairs believes that the upcoming phase of negotiations will be as important as the phase that has ended.

Dr Ghali reasserted that the aim of the Blair House negotiations is to establish a link between the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis. The minister explained that his meetings with the Arab ambassadors in Washington were for the purpose of briefing the ambassadors on the progress made during the negotiations.

AL-AHRAM EDITORIAL ON MOSCOW'S OPPOSITION TO PEACE

TA231014Y Paris AFP in English 0954 GMT 23 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Cairo, Oct 23 (AFP)--Moscow opposes President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative because the Middle East is the "goose that lays the golden eggs" for the Soviet Union, a front-page editorial in the daily paper AL-AHRAM claims today.

Written by editor 'Ali Hamdi al-Tamal, the article says the Soviet Union is the big arms supplier to Arab countries--a important source of revenue for the "Kremlin treasury."

Says Mr al-Jamal: "Moscow's opposition to peace has a double objective: To drain Arab resources in exchange for Soviet arms and to keep certain Arab capitals under the Kremlin's authority."

Peace will signal the end of Soviet influence in the Middle East, says the editor. "The day when peace comes through the door, the Kremlin's influence will go out the window."

POPE ACCEPTS AS-SADAT INVITATION TO PRAY ON MOUNT SINAI

NC240807Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister for People's Assembly Affairs Fikri Makran 'Ubayd stated on his return to Cairo from the Vatican that he conveyed to Pope John Paul II President as-Sadat's congratulations and wishes for the Pope's success in his spiritual mission, which is to assure harmony and love in all countries of the world irrespective of their faiths.

He said that he convyed to the pope an invitation from President as-Sadat to participate in the prayers which President as-Sadat has called on members of the three divine religions to perform on Mount Sinai.

Fikri Makran 'Ubayd added that the pope accepted the invitation, thanking President as-Sadat for this kind gesture. The pope also expressed his thanks and said he was touched by the congratulatory letter he received from President as-Sadat and that he replied to it immediately.

Fikri Makran 'Ubayd said that the pope gave him a letter of respect and admiration to President as-Sadat, who is seeking progress and peace for the world.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK ARRIVES IN BONN

NC231555Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1542 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] Bonn, 23 October--Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived in Bonn from Tehran at 1710 Cairo time today for a 2-day visit to the FRG. Mubarak will convey a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt dealing with the latest developments of the situation in the Middle East.

UGANDAN PRESIDENT IDI AMIN ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC231650Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 23 October--Ugandan President Idi Amin arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 1-day visit to Egypt. He was met on arrival by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, chief of the presidential office Hasan Kamil and minister of interior Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il.

President Amin is scheduled to leave Cairo tomorrow for Saudi Arabia.

Meets With As-Sadat

NC231902Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Talks began between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Ugandan President Idi Amin at at-Tahirah palace this evening. The radio reporter has learned that the talks dealt with the Middle East crisis in the light of the results achieved at the Camp David conference. They also dealt with the international situation in general and African issues in particular.

AS-SADAT TO ADDRESS MESSAGE TO SUEZ PEOPLE ON NATIONAL DAY

NC240633Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The city of Suez today celebrates its National Day. President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will address a message to the people of the city of Suez on the fifth anniversary of the Suez people's uprising against the Israeli forces.

A military parade will be staged on the occasion. Units of the 3d field army, popular defense and Suez police will participate in the parade. Suez has prepared a program for the celebrations which will continue for a week.

Minister To Attend Celebrations

NC240716Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 24 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] The newspapers today say that President Anwar as-Sadat will address a speech to the people of Suez governorate during the celebration of their resistance anniversary in commemoration of the Suez people's victory in the glorious October War. The papers say that President as-Sadat has delegated Cabinet Affairs Minister Eng Sulayman Mutawalli to attend the celebration and the military parade to be held in the city of Suez in which symbolic units of the armed forces will participate.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

NC200915Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0818 GMT 20 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 October--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has affirmed that the Egyptian Armed Forces will remain strong in time of peace as they were strong in time of war in order to defend the Egyptian economy after the liberation of the land. Efforts will continue to develop the armed forces and equip them with the most modern technology.

The Egyptian prime minister made this statement in an interview published by the newspaper AL-AHRAM today. In the interview Dr Mustafa Khalil dealt with the most important domestic issues after the formation of the cabinet under his premiership on 5 October.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that Egypt needs extensive resources and aid. The Arab development funds, international organizations, and states which wish to assist Egypt can contribute to the reconstruction of the Egyptian economy in peacetime, either through an international cosortium similar to the Marshall plan, or through any other plan which can be agreed upon.

The Egyptian Prime Minister pointed out that Egypt's need for production investments is very great. He said that such investment can be absorbed by the public sector, the private sector and the joint public-private sector.

He affirmed Egypt's desire to maintain the public sector and the need to free this sector from all the restrictions which hinder it. He said: We all believe the public sector is the backbone of the Egyptian economy.

Dr Mustafa Khalil warned against rumors and attempts to cast suspicions in order to defame investment projects. He said: We shall blacklist any exporting or contracting company which pays commissions or tries to do so. Such a company will be boycotted in Egypt.

CHIEF OF STAFF GIVEN ARAB LEAGUE POST

NC220919Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 22 October--In today's edition AL-AKHBAR reports that Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad yesterday issued a decision appointing the armed forces chief of staff, Maj Gen Ahmad Badri, as Arab League assistant secretary general for military affairs.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES CHIEF OF STAFF, CHIEF OF OPERATIONS

NC221913Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today received the chief of general staff of the armed forces, Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi, and the chief of operations, Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah.

President as-Sadat instructed Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi to have the armed forces place themselves at the disposal of the Prime Minister in matters related to the participation of the armed forces--with all their modern and advanced resources and their distinguished performance--in solving problems related to services and utilities throughout the republic.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN241012Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 24 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 October--President Hafiz al-Asad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Baghdad this afternoon for an official visit to Iraq in response to an invitation from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

President al-Asad was accorded an official reception. At the head of those who met President al-Asad was President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. President al-Asad was also met by several members of the Revolution Command Council, ministers, high-ranking state officials, and the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Baghdad.

INA REPORTS 'NEW FREE OFFICERS' ORGANIZATION IN EGYPT

JN221740Y Baghdad INA in English 1525 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 October--A new organization called "The New Free Officers" is sowing deadly horror and causing multiple nightmare to members of the ruling regime in Egypt, the Voice of Arab Egypt reported today.

The radio said a number of officers from the Egyptian Armed Forces were rounded up last week and soon charged of belongings to clandestine military organization.

The radio said the new organization, led by a high-ranking Egyptian officer, vowed to fight the regime of May 15 led by Anwar as-Sadat and the practices of this regime against the Arab people of Egypt.

The organization pledged to fight to the end the agreements concocted in Camp David with the Americans and the Zionists.

The organization, which apparently is putting on expanding activity recently, was first reported in the summer of 1977, when a West German newspaper published an interview with a number of its leaders.

The leaders made it clear they constituted an extension to the first free officers organization of 1952 but were putting on new dedication to consecrate positive aspects of the July 23 revolution and to uproot its negative aspects.

COMMAND COUNCIL RATIFIES LOAN AGREEMENT WITH DPRK

JN231415Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 October--The Revolution Command Council ratified here today the loan agreement signed in Baghdad in July between the Iraqi and the DPRK governments whereby Iraq will extend a no-interest loan to the DPRK amounting to $50 million.

SAUDI ARABIA TO ATTEND BAGHDAD CONFERENCE

JN221932Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, received in his office at the National Council this evening Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs, who had earlier conveyed a message from him to His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and regent. The foreign minister conveyed to the vice chairman Saudi Arabia's approval of attending the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in Baghdad on 30 October and the meeting of the summit conference of the Arab kings and presidents to be held on 2 November. These were the dates set by the Iraqi Government following consultations with the fraternal Arab countries.

ROYAL COURT CHIEF SHARAF INTERVIEWED ON CAMP DAVID

JN211207Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 21 Oct 78 p 10 JN

[Exclusive interview granted to the Paris-based Arabic language weekly newspaper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI by Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Jordanian Royal Hashemite Court, place and date of interview not specified]

[Text] Question: First of all, doubts have been expressed. Despite the clear condemnation by Jordan of the Camp David results and enter negotiations ensuing from them, international public opinion continues to stress that the Jordanian position is a phase and that ultimately it will participate in negotiations.

Answer: Such an impression may exist among certain circles, because Jordan is not a rejectionist in the new sense of the term but in the wider sense; that is, Jordan has never submitted its issues on the basis that it was rejecting something but on a basis which would guarantee protection of Jordan's positive demands. The view of Jordan in the international arena, particularly in Europe and the United States, is that of a country which carries out dialog, submits ideas and talks to the world. Jordan is also a country which calls continuously for a just peace and a comprehensive settlement. Jordan's position is not narrow-minded and does not consist of shutting doors to diplomacy.

Furthermore, Jordan was among the Arab countries which accepted Resolution 242, participated in its formulation, and has continued to cooperate with international efforts since that date, that is, from November 1967 until this day, to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the area. Naturally, in this sense Jordan will open the door to a peaceful and comprehensive solution, not close it. Therefore, it is natural that many circles in the world expect Jordan to continue with such a position and to avoid wasting any opportunity in the future to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement which will regain the occupied Arab territories and guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. In addition to all other demands, in that sense, international circles' idea about Jordan would be correct. But if these circles believe Jordan is just maneuvering when submitting its ideas, then these circles are mistaken. As repeatedly stated by His Majesty King Husayn and according to the spirit of this country, we are committed to the basic principles which we see no reason to go back on, in order to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement, with Jerusalem in the forefront; total evacuation of all occupied Arab territories; guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination as well as achieving a comprehensive solution to all the various aspects of the conflict instead of separate and partial solutions. This subject is one on which we do not bargain.

Question: Concerning the issue of Jerusalem, in particular, Western public opinion does not understand your adherence to this issue. Your demand for Arab Jerusalem seems an impossible condition you are submitting to Israel. Why does Jerusalem constitute a basic obstacle?

Answer: Jerusalem does not constitute a basic obstacle. It is the first and foremost of the Arab demands which we consider as legitimate and just. In other words, there are territories that were occupied in 1967.

It is natural that we should speak of complete Israeli evacuation of all occupied Arab territory, including Arab Jerusalem. This is logical. Since the basis of any just settlement is the principle internationally recognized and outlined in Resolution 242, which is part of international law--inadmissibility of acquisition of land by force--all territories which were occupied in 1967 are subject to this principle. Furthermore, Jerusalem has a unique and distinguished moral status. We in Jordan have special sensitivities toward this status and unique affiliation with the understanding that we do not claim to exploit this position.

Jerusalem is a cultural, religious and pan-Arab heritage for all Arabs and for the Islamic world and for the world with all its concepts and religions. We consider that Jerusalem has been a trust of the Arab nation since the era of 'Umar ibn al-Khattab. His Majesty King Husayn has stated this on several occasions and in every Arab capital. Jerusalem is a historical and cultural trust which must not be relinquished. It may fall under occupation--it was occupied in the era of the Crusaders--but this does not mean that occupation acquires legality merely because it lasts for some time. For this reason Jerusalem is an extremely important issue to us here in Jordan.

Certain international quarters consider Jerusalem as a thorny problem because of Israel's insistence on annexing it. Of course, this is a false argument. If insistence on a stand gives it legality, then Israel would have the right--according to this logic--to control all occupied Arab territory and to reject any just settlement to the Palestine question and to reject the right of the Palestinian people who were forced to leave their homeland to return to their homeland and determine their future. All this would acquire legality because Israel is adamant in its rejection. Naturally Israel's intransigence concerning the issue of Jerusalem is greater. However, our adherence and the adherence we call on the Arab brothers and the world to maintain and understand is legitimate and derived from the nation's conscience.

Question: Some Palestinian circles in the occupied territory believe Jordan should have agreed to the Camp David agreements in order to give the West Bank and Gaza a new, advanced base from which to continue the struggle. What is your comment on this?

Answer: I take it you are speaking about that part of the first Camp David agreement dealing with the self-rule authority in the West Bank and Gaza. This part calls for elections and giving the elected authority the responsibility of self-rule during the 5-year transitional period. When we speak about and judge the Camp David agreements, we do so from one specific angle--namely, how far do they expedite and assist in liberating our people in the occupied territory and in achieving Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories; how far do they open the door to a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestine question and the other aspects of the conflict. Under these criteria, the Camp David agreements are not suitable and do not contain clear answers to these questions. We as a state cannot support self-rule in the manner proposed, because by merely giving this support we would be supporting and legalizing the Israeli occupation. However, we are with our brothers who are under occupation and with the struggle by political and other means to achieve their demands and to remove the occupation. We stand by them and are always consulting with them, but as a state we are committed to certain principles from which we cannot deviate.

Question: Your Excellency said that Jordan is not used to rejection in the sense that it has always been positive in its demands. The general impression is that this positive attitude is linked with common interests with the West and with certain Arab countries and that Jordan follows these interests. Jordan, however, today adopts a rejection stand, and it is expected that this stand will result in new trends. Is this true?

Answer: Jordan has never been a follower of Western policy. In certain policies and in certain historical stages Jordan agreed with certain Western policies and clashed with others. Jordan has clahsed with Western policies, including U.S. policies, several times. Concerning the Palestine question, for instance, there has been no agreement between Jordan on the one side and the United States and most European countries on the other. There was a dialog and disagreement on stands, but at the same time there were economic and diplomatic relations. Relations between countries are dialetic and involve both agreements and disagreements.

Naturally, in the stand it is adopting toward the peaceful endeavors, Jordan's views may differ with those of the United States. This is true, but we do not believe that this disagreement of views will necessarily result in a clash translated into economic pressure or other forms. This is because neither the United States nor any other party can ask Jordan or any country to sacrifice their pan-Arab concepts, national interests or what we consider historical rights. We will undergo any form of pressure or clash that might be the price of friction or clash with any international side no matter how high the economic, psychological or political price. Jordan is not isolated from the rest of the Arab homeland. Jordan is part of the Arab nation. If Jordan is subjected to any pressure or clash with any party alien to issues that have pan-Arab character, it will expect all the Arab countries to stand with it because the clash will not be with Jordan but with the Arab world. But as I have said, we do not feel that we are passing through a stage of clash with any major international side. In fact, we are passing through a stage of dialog, discussions, search and expression of our views and interests. We consider this legitimate and natural.

Question: What was the aim behind reemphasizing the Jordanian position as His Majesty King Husayn did during his last speech?

Answer: In fact, that was the first time His Majesty King Husayn had delivered an official speech to the nation on the subject. It was an analysis of the existing situation in the Arab homeland and the area after the conclusion of the Camp David agreements and after the picture has become clearer as to the future. As a state we had previously commented on this subject. The cabinet issued a statement summarizing a number of principles. His Majesty gave more explanations at his press conference. But His Majesty's speech consitutes a comprehensive analysis of the situation and an attempt at direct contact with the people to place them in the picture, get their cooperation, carry out a dialog and consult with him, assess the situation, and adopt necessary political decisions facing this country.

Question: In view of the important new trends his majesty discussed in his speech and in view of their radical character, will his majesty's speech be followed by seminars and will popular committees be established to elaborate on these trends?

Answer: His majesty's speech is supposed to be a general framework of guidelines within which the government and the various competent authorities will act to translate the principles and bases contained in the speech. They should be translated into building a public feeling, organization and action. However, this is not the first or the last speech to be delivered by his majesty; it is part of the continuing dialog between the leadership and the citizens to achieve interaction, cooperation and participation in making political decisions facing the homeland. These will be difficult decisions at this stage in particular.

As stated by his majesty in his speech, there are qualitative transformations and strategic changes currently taking place in the area, especially if work continues to formulate a bilateral Egyptian-Israeli agreement separate from a comprehensive settlement.

Question: Will Jordan sever diplomatic and economic relations with Egypt if Cairo concludes separate peace treaty with Israel?

Answer: If Egypt continues on its unilateral course and concludes a separate and independent agreement with Israel, this will constitute a qualitative change in Arab relations. A basic imbalance in the equation of joint Arab work, in the unified Arab position on the Arab-Israeli conflict and in the Palestinian cause would take place for the first time. Such a development would require a thorough study, a comprehensive Arab assessment and the adoption of a unified Arab position.

Question: Jordan has announced its agreement to attend the Baghdad conference on 2 November. It is understood that there will be at least two trends at that conference--the trend of the "steadfast states" and the trend of the states which have kept relatively silent over the Camp David agreements. Are you planning a third trend at the conference?

Answer: We do not give numbers to trends in the Arab homeland such as trend No 1 and trend No 2. The fact is, the Arab homeland must adopt positive decisions. The Baghdad conference must adopt a positive attitude, meaning adhering to principles, resorting to reason, and planning and tackling the problems of the nation from a wider perspective unaffected by emotion and, as His Majesty King Husayn said in his speech, away from irresponsible verbal reactions. What we are trying to give to the Arab homeland through the coming Arab summit conference, when it is held, is the positive stand which we believe the Arab nation must adopt. This is pooling of resources and capabilities, continuing the dialog with the world, seeking a just peace in accordance with the clear principles to which the Arabs are committed and which form the basis for a just settlement, opening the windows and doors to a dialog with the world and avoiding inflexibility and emotionalism. If you are calling this a third trend, then it may well be so.

Question: Do you intend to propose a specific action program to the conference?

Answer: You will recall that following the Israeli occupation of Southern Lebanon, Jordan took the initiative of contacting the various Arab states. Jordanian envoys carried messages to the various Arab capitals containing a comprehensive program which he called a "program of proposed Arab action." This program tackled all aspects of Arab action: The political, economic, financial and propaganda aspects, the organization of Palestinian action, the building of Arab strength and the establishment of joint organizations.

This is our policy and, of course, the basis of the Jordanian position in any Arab meeting to formulate a program for joint action. But, of course, this should not prevent us from developing our ideas of appreciating new developments and asking the Arabs to appreciate them and to change our ideas in accordance with the proposed ideas in line with the new challenges.

Question: Since President as-Sadat's initiative and his visit to Jerusalem in November 1977, Jordan has maintained good relations with Egypt and represented to a large extent the remaining bridge between Egypt and the rest of the confrontation states. Will Jordan maintain these relations and refuse to go to the Baghdad conference if Egypt refrains from attending it, or will you go to Baghdad even in the absence of Egypt?

Answer: As a matter of fact, Egypt--the people and state--is one of the pillars of the Arab structure. Egypt is part of the Arab nation. It cannot isolate itself from its history, heritage, national and pan-Arab identity, future and the unity of destiny with the Arab nation. It will pain us very much in Jordan, and in my estimate it will pain the Arab nation as much, if Egypt proceeds toward complete isolation. We must exert all our efforts in the Arab homeland in the near future to preclude Egypt's isolation and the emergence of final rupture between the government in Egypt and the rest of the Arab nation. Naturally this decision requires Arab endeavors as well as response and endeavors on the part of Egypt and its leadership. We are still very concerned--as His Majesty King Husayn said in his speech--about Egypt's remaining within the Arab framework and with the Arabs and continuing with the unity of the Arab stand. But naturally this decision is in the final analysis up to the Egyptian leadership and is not in our hands.

Question: If the Egyptian leadership took a decisive stand and refused to go to Baghdad, would you attend the conference in the absence of Egypt?

Answer: We are ready not only now but also in the future to attend Arab summit conferences that will tackle issues pertaining to the destiny of the Arab nation regardless of the Arab countries that participate in or refrain from participating in these conferences. We hope that all the Arab countries will attend this conference and contribute to it positively and responsibly. But we cannot impose our opinion on the Arab countries.

Question: Do we understand from what you are saying that you hope that Egypt will go back on the Camp David agreements and not sign a separate agreement with Israel?

Answer: We cannot predict that. It appears at first glance that there is no binding link between the two Camp David agreements. The agreement between Egypt and Israel is not necessarily linked with the second agreement concerning the future of the other occupied Arab territories, especially the West Bank and Gaza. In this sense Egypt has pursued a clear line that is to separate the two agreements--that is, not to establish a link between the two agreements--and to proceed on the subject of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement to the end. But we do not want to imagine that this is possible. We hope that Egypt will not proceed along this path to the end and thus isolate itself from its history and Arabism. But it is difficult to predict the final inclinations at this stage.

Question: Are there any Jordanian or Arab endeavors to prevent Egypt from signing a separate agreement with Israel?

Answer: The contacts and dialog between Jordan and Egypt have not stopped. But as far as I know, there are no attempts to this effect at present.

Question: Was King Husayn's visit to the gulf states an attempt to accept [istiy'ab] Egypt anew?

Answer: Actually, the main purpose of the visit to Saudi Arabia and the gulf states was to enlighten the fraternal Arab states on the new situation resulting from the Camp David agreement and the big responsibilities devolving on Jordan in particular and the eastern flank of the Arab nation. The other purpose was to call on the Arab countries visited by the king to address this matter clearly and responsibly and also in complete conformity with the principles which we believe are the basis for a just settlement of the Palestinian question and the Middle East conflict in general. This is because we believe that this group of Arab states has the same responsibility as the frontline states and therefore must know and understand the facts. It is our duty to place the facts before them so we can formulate a single stand. You will also recall that, at the same time, his majesty the king dispatched envoys to the other Arab states for the same purpose. The idea was to explain the new situation now developing in our area and to agree on certain specific bases to which all will be committed when addressing the coming phase. The substance of these bases is a firm stand on fundamental issues, positive dealing with the world and the opening of doors.

Question: Jordan concentrates on Resolution 242 on the basis that it is the best framework for a just and comprehensive solution. How is it possible to return to this international framework after the Camp David conference? Will Jordan and Syria go to Geneva?

Answer: Jordan and Syria accepted Resolutions 242 and 338. Categorically, Jordan and Syria supported the Geneva conference, as did Egypt. The majority of the Arab countries support this stand. There is nothing new in this, but it is certain that Jordan, Syria and the Arab countries are supposed to begin a dialog to put forward new formulas for joint action on the international level. We are considering this matter. At the same time, Resolution 242 is still in the view of the world a sound basis for a just and comprehensive settlement. Even the Camp David summit considered Resolution 242 as the basis. The question is how the resolution must be interpreted so as to protect our national interests. This is clear in our minds. It remains for us in the Arab homeland to put forward our demands in a reasonable way. We are considering this matter.

Question: With which parties?

Answer: With the Arab parties primarily concerned and with rest of the supporting states.

Question: Do the Arab parties concerned also mean the PLO?

Answer: There are contacts and dialog between Jordan and the Arab parties concerned, including the PLO. As His Majesty King Husayn said on previous occasions, we are ready for any dialog or understanding with the PLO within the framework of understanding among the Arab confrontation parties to defend the Arab rights.

Question: Do you believe that the PLO must accept or refuse Resolution 242 so that it will participate in a possible international solution?

Answer: What is required first is to have Israel recognize the Palestinian question and the Palestinian rights. After that the Palestinians, regardless of the organization representing them, can be asked to reply to Israel.

Question: Is it true that leader Al-Qadhdhafi and Yasir 'Arafat talked with His Majesty King Husayn at the recent meeting at Al-Mafraq base concerning Jordan's undertaking the negotiations in the name of the Palestinians?

Answer: Leader al-Qadhdhafi and Yasir 'Arafat held talks with His Majesty King Husayn on general Arab issues. They did not discuss in detail the issue of Palestinian representation or the like. The discussions were within the general framework of unifying the strands and Arab solidarity.

Question: His Majesty the king said at his press conference that President al-Qadhdhafi had contacted him and informed him of his desire to visit Jordan. President al-Qadhdhafi came the following day accompanied by Yasir 'Arafat. Does this mean that King Husayn was not previously informed of 'Arafat's visit?

Answer: The most important thing is that his majesty the king said that we welcome the visit of President al-Qadhdhafi and 'Arafat.

Question: President Ilyas Sarkis visited Jordan last week. Did he ask Jordan to play a special role in Lebanon, and is Jordan willing to give special assistance to Lebanon?

Answer: Jordan has always expressed its willingness to render every possible service to the brothers in Lebanon, whether in the humanitarian or political fields or within the broader Arab framework. Jordan is ready within its means to respond to any call for assistance by the legitimate authority.

Question: Including the military field? Is it possible for Jordan to participate in the Arab Deterrent Forces?

Answer: This subject has not been raised so far. Any proposal made to Jordan by the legitimate Lebanese authority such as a request for cooperation and assistance will be studied by Jordan with sincerity and true love for Lebanon and the desire to help. On this occasion I would like to say that recently King Husayn was engrossed in studying the situation in Lebanon and exerting all efforts by contacting various Arab and foreign quarters to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon, help reunify that country, return life to it and help it stand on its feet once again. Jordan wants to preserve the unity of Lebanon and its territorial integrity and safety.

Question: Is there any Jordanian-Syrian understanding on the role of the deterrent forces in Lebanon?

Answer: There exists between Jordan and Syria and between Jordan and Lebanon a continuous and useful dialog on all these topics.

Question: Some people say that the Camp David agreement entails a new division of the countries in the region similar to the division resulting from the Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916.

Answer: The Sykes-Picot Agreement succeeded because the Arabs were weak. Any international attempts to divide the Arabs will succeed if the Arabs are weak, and will fail if the Arabs are conscious, if the Arabs are intrinsically strong and determined to preserve their national and pan-Arab identity.

Question: Is there any fear of entering a new phase of division beginning with the weakest part of the nation, which today is Lebanon, and leading up to a division of the region?

Answer: Yes, the seeds of division exist in the Arab homeland, and quarters hostile to the Arabs are trying to nurture these seeds in order to divide the Arab homeland. This danger exists. The important thing is for the enlightened Arab leaders to reverse this trend and to strengthen the positive trend that works for the unity and strength of the Arab societies within the broader Arab framework.

TEXT OF KING HUSAYN'S SPEECH TO LABOR CONGRESS

JN231339Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1220 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Speech by King Husayn at Jordanian labor congress in Amman on 23 October--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Brother workers, ladies and gentlemen:

I convey to you my warmest greetings and congratulate you on the convening of your third labor congress, wishing you success and progress and hoping that you will succeed in having a clear vision, sincere dialog and constructive discussion in order to achieve ideas and proposals translating the aspirations and hopes of the Jordanian people in building a productive society full of prosperity and progress.

Jordan, through its youthful years, has experienced external developments which directly affected its internal developments. However, through cohesion, cooperation and clarity of vision, we were able to contain the negative effects of these developments, hold out in the face of them, and turn them into a positive asset enhancing our impregnability. Thus, Jordan became an example to be followed when it comes to law and order, stability, and daring in expressing our opinions in the Arab and international forums. Jordan has also become an example of internal cohesion based on love and eagerness for justice.

While the external challenges which we are facing require us today to fully mobilize our resources, we should begin by strengthening the domestic front and creating a creative and effective atmosphere based on loyalty to the homeland and the unity of the people.

We are always eager to have Jordan achieve the greatest degree of development and production. We have the same eagerness to distribute the gains of development in a fair manner among the various individuals, groups and areas. Therefore, there must be concentration on the balanced social aspect of planning and implementation. This is a definite duty and a prerequisite for guaranteeing the continued progress and steadfastness as well as the ability to cope with the dangers.

We must rearrange the priorities of our development efforts in a way that gives a participating, constructive role to every individual and makes this individual firmer and more committed to his land, homeland and principles. However, all this should take place in an atmosphere of the one family cooperating and collaborating; in an atmosphere in which cooperation and fraternity prevail, not conflict and strife.

With this cooperative spirit, we become stronger and firmer and we will succeed in our social and national political battles. The individual is this country's best and more important asset. He has proven his efficiency and ability in the various fields and positions. Through its faithful, working individuals, Jordan has been able to progress rapidly in a short period despite the meagerness of resources and lack of financing. Jordan's social and economic experiment has become an example for many to follow and for those who are willing to follow our example in development and progress.

In order to maintain the benevolent march forward, there must be comprehensive industrial progress carrying Jordan further toward a society of production. However, the success of this goal is dependent on the rationality of the industrial relations which link the three sides of production--labor, business and the state. Undoubtedly, the experiment of quiet dialog and reasonable logic have proven their success and use on more than one occasion. I record here my pride in this. I look forward to the continuation of this cooperative relationship among the three sides of production so that Jordan might become a bountiful country which proceeds with firm steps toward progress, strength and prosperity.

You know that I have been calling for and working to have clear legislation governing the industrial relations in our homeland--legislation which gives everyone his right in accordance with fair bases expressing a social conscience in harmony with the development of mankind and expressing a standard of advanced industrial relationships. This concept should provide the opportunity for employment for every individual willing to work, whether male or female, without any discrimination or prejudice. This concept should also be just in balancing between the usefulness of work and the compensation which should be paid.

Brothers, the building of a strong homeland in which justice prevails is a necessity for our future just as it is a necessity for our nation. From this strong position, we can face the dangers and challenges, prevent the erosion in our Arab homeland and regain our pan-Arab rights.

Our brothers in the occupied territory look to us for assistance in their efforts to rid themselves of the nightmare of occupation and to rejoin the rest of the free Arab nation. We are with them with our hearts and all our resources as well as with our material and moral capabilities.

We in Jordan have been helping our brothers under occupation since 1967. We have given them material and moral support so they can firmly resist. We have worked in every Arab and international sphere to put pressure on the occupation forces to withdraw from the occupied territories. We have assumed a great deal for this sake without any hesitation or failure.

And, in the present critical circumstances and in light of recent developments, we are adopting the same attitude we adopted during this past decade when we announced that what concerns us most is to quickly deliver our people from the occupation and the land from erosion and loss within the principles we have declared. This is the criterion of our judgment, and we will not go back on it.

We will continue the international dialog and exert pressure by every means to achieve Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, headed by Arab Jerusalem. [applause] We will continue our efforts to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their right to free self-determination on their land and in their homeland. [applause]

We will not close any doors. We will also not sacrifice any principle or legitimate national right. At the same time, I have announced to the people and the nation that we will not impose our opinions on our brothers under occupation regarding whatever concerns their destiny, future and the methods of work to achieve Israeli withdrawal and to build the national entity of the Palestinian people on their land.

It is our duty to support our brothers in the occupied territory in their struggle. We are endeavoring in every international sphere to achieve the pan-Arab objectives. We are giving our brothers in the occupied territory the freedom for conscious positive action to strengthen their positions and to develop the methods of their work in order to achieve Israeli withdrawal and to guarantee the right of self-determination. We in the Arab homeland must support their efforts and not capitalize on them. After all, they are the steadfast ones on the land. We must show love and understanding toward them and cooperate with them in achieving the supreme strategic objectives stage by stage.

They should feel reassured that as usual we in Jordan adhere to our pan-Arab objectives and the principles of our nation and that we are sincere in supporting them by every way and means. [applause]

Brother workers, Jordan is a developing, hardworking and ambitious country. It records here with great pride your hard toil which has contributed to its reconstruction and development. You have always been the example of good morality and sacrifice. You have also set an example in your cooperation with the different sides of labor, cooperation which has always avoided petty conflicts, feelings of hatred and destructive rivalry.

We are in dire need of the continuation of this spirit--the spirit of the Jordanian people and the real spirit of the Arab nation and ancient culture. You deserve a life of complete peace and reassurance, a happier life in which your livelihood, clothing, housing, security and reasonable income are guaranteed. Your homeland expects you to increase productivity and to sincerely serve the public interest. The new productive society we are seeking will not be achieved by mere wishes and slogans but will be achieved through sweat and constructive hard work.

I am confident that you are capable of doing that. May God guide your steps and grant you success. Peace be on you.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ENDORSES HUSAYN 10 OCTOBER STATEMENT

JN231950Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Text] After concluding its debate on the Jordanian stand regarding recent developments and the current Arab situation, the National Consultative Council [NCC] issued a decision today in which it affirmed that His Majesty King Husayn's speech to the Jordanian people and the Arab nation on 10 October is a historic document which defines the dimensions of Jordan's march in the service of the cause of Palestine. The speech also defines the dimensions of the great challenge and the Jordanian responsibilities in molding the future. There is thus total support for the Jordanian stand regarding current developments and their impending dangers and negative repercussions on a comprehensive peaceful settlement.

The NCC affirmed Jordan's belief in a just and durable peace based on total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, primarily Jerusalem, the restoration of Arab sovereignty over these territories, and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their land and homeland.

The NCC praised the awareness of the Jordanian family on the two banks of the immortal Jordan River and the sincerity of its rallying around the wise leadership of His Majesty King Husayn.

The NCC called on the Arab nation to back Jordan's wise policy and pan-Arab stand.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, who attended the NCC session, delivered a speech in which he thanked the NCC members for their discussions of the government statement. He affirmed that the historic speech delivered by His Majesty King Husayn was clear and unambiguous. He said that the government considers this speech as a charter which guides and inspires it.

The prime minister said that the Jordanian stand deserves backing and support internally as well as externally. He said that Jordan is seriously and sincerely seeking to insure the success of the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Baghdad because Jordan has a responsible role to perform in this issue.

The NCC had debated the government statement which Prime Minister Mudar Badran had delivered at the previous NCC session. The statement contained a review of the Jordanian stand regarding Jordanian developments [as heard] to unify the Arab ranks.

PRESIDENT SARKIS RETURNS TO BEIRUT FROM ROME

NC231547Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] At 1430 President Ilyas Sarkis arrived at Beirut airport from Rome after attending the investiture ceremonies yesterday of His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

The president was received at noon by his holiness thepope in the Vatican. The situation in Lebanon was discussed in detail during this meeting.

AL-HUSS CONSULTS MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON BAYT AD-DIN

NC231224Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] A short while ago, the Ministerial Committee ended its meeting. Later, Prime Minister al-Huss told the radio correspondent: I held a discussion with the Ministerial Committee about some suggestions concerning the implementation of the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions. We have reached an understanding in principle regarding a number of steps which should be taken in order to implement those resolutions. More discussions will take place between me and the members of the ministerial committee before formulating conclusive suggestions. Those suggestions will then be submitted to the cabinet in a forthcoming meeting, which is expected to take place Wednesday morning.

HADDAD, SHIDYAQ TO BE REFERRED TO MILITARY COURT

NC220705Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 22 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] There will be extensive activity this week by the Ministerial Committee formed by the cabinet yesterday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss.

It is worth noting that the committee will hold its first meeting tomorrow Monday to accomplish the task entrusted to it. The cabinet first adopted the Bayt ad-Din resolutions and then formed the committee. The cabinet also decided to refer Majors Sa'd Haddad and Sami Shidyaq to a military court on the charges of collaborating with the enemy, destroying a military helicopter and detaining two army officers.

VOL: Others To Be Tried

NC231305Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information to the effect that Lebanese Army commander Gen Victor Khuri has referred to military court, Colonel al-Butari, Capt Samir al-Ashqar, Lt Ahmad al-Khatib and a number of other officers of what was called the Arab Army of Lebanon.

VOL: Sham'un Criticizes Decision

NC231304Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] In a statement today Former President Camille Sham'un said he considers the decision to refer Sa'd Haddad and Sami Shidyaq to military court to be just like all the other decisions they make. He said: If any officers should be court-martialled, it is those who stabbed their comrades in the back during the war with the Palestinians.

Regarding the call for the renewal of the Arab Deterrent Forces mandate, he said: Our opinion has not changed. The mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces, particularly the Syrian forces, must not be renewed.

Asked whether he will visit London for an operation, he said: I shall remain here in Al-Ahrafiyah.

Regarding Lebanon's participation in the Baghdad summit conference, he said: The regime must maintain neutrality.

ARAB DETERRENT FORCES ISSUES STATEMENT

NC231947Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] statement]

[Text] The security situation in the eastern suburbs of Beirut is still fraught with anxiety and caution despite the successful implementation of the changeover carried out by the ADF within the framework of the results of the Bayt ad-Din conference. This stems from the fact that the militias have transferred their sniping posts against the ADF from the area of Jisr Beirut to the Ad-Dikwanah and Jisr al-Wati areas as well as to Jisr al-Basha. Other factors bearing on this situation are the continuation of individual as well as collective armed manifestations in the areas of Burj Hammud, Al-Ashrafiyah and otherareas which were the scene of recent clashes. These occurrences are happening despite the total commitment to remove them completely and to bring about a comprehensive and complete cease-fire in the wake of the implementation of the latest changeover measures mentioned above.

As for the western area of Beirut, the ADF command adopted new and stringest measures which will be implemented beginning Wednesday morning, 25 October, in order to stem the wave of disturbances caused by the clashes of the last 2 weeks.

This command is notifying the partisan and political activists in the area of the contents of these measures. In this context, the ADF commander met today with a delegation of the national movement which fully responded to these measures. The ADF commander will meet tomorrow with a delegation of the patriotic front for the same purpose.

ADF MANDATE RENEWAL TO BE DISCUSSED IN CAIRO

NC240731Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] In Cairo, Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad yesterday met with Lebanese Ambassador to Egypt Husayn al-'Abdallah. They discussed the renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon.

A reliable source at the Arab League headquarters has said that the Arab League Council will meet on 26 October to discuss Lebanon's request for the renewal of the ADF mandate.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ON SECURITY SITUATION

Syrian Shelling Continues

NC240705Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 24 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Shelling was resumed in the Ad-Dikwanah area at 0720. The area was again subjected to Syrian artillery shelling and to sniping from all directions.

Yesterday, some citizens were wounded as a result of concentrated shelling of the same area. Some tanks and vehicles mounted with heavy machineguns and medium weapons of the (?Grenov) type were seen moving in Tall az-Za'tar. Some RPG rockets fell on the southern suburb of the capital and there is also some sniping in that area.

Latest reports indicate that the Sinn al-Fil road is passable but dangerous and it is preferable that it not be used because it has been subjected to sniper fire since 0630, particularly in the Mar Ilyas Street area.

In the Bikfayya area Syrian shelling has abated but sniper fire continues on all the roads, which have become dangerous. The only passable road to Bikfayya is the Al-'Ayrun-ad-Duwwar-Mar Musa-Bikfayya route. Other roads continue to be dangerous because of Syrian sniper fire.

Seven Syrians Killed

NC240842Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 24 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The security situation is as follows:

There is sporadic shooting in the Ad-Duwwar area. Some shells have fallen in the area, killing one citizen.

A 120-mm mortar shell fell in Al-Judaydah, wounding one person.

Some members of the Arab Deterrent Forces deployed in Ra's ad-Dikwanah and Tall az-Za'tar attempted to infiltrate Ad-Dikwanah. This attempt was repulsed, as a result of which seven Syrian attackers were killed. Their bodies are still on the scene of their infiltration attempt. Other elements of the force withdrew to their positions. One citizen was wounded.

There is intensive shooting in Ra's ad-Dikwanah while attempts are being made to remove the bodies of the dead Syrians.

There is intensive sniping in the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah-at-Tahwitah-Chevrolet area. It is advisable not to circulate in the combat areas.

DAMASCUS REPORTS AL-ASAD TO VISIT IRAQ FOR TALKS

JN231657Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad will pay a working visit to Baghdad tomorrow in order to discuss the possibilities of joint Arab confrontation within general Arab efforts against the escalating Zionist offensive aimed at imposing capitulation on the Arab nation and which is in keeping with the agreement of surrender the Egyptian regime has reached with Israel.

The president will be accompanied by a delegation including Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Mr Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Mr Fahmi al-Yusufi, deputy prime minister for services; and Mr Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information.

The masses of the Arab people in fraternal Iraq have expressed their enthusiastic welcome to President al-Asad this week and they consider this visit a positive factor and the beginning of a new phase in fraternal relations between the two brotherly countries.

The Iraqi masses have expressed optimism about the working meetings which will be held in Baghdad between the Syrian and Iraqi leaderships. The masses have also expressed the hope that the meetings will yield fruitful results commensurate with the serious stage through which the Arab nation is passing after the Camp David plot. The masses have described these meetings as an embodiment of the will of the Arab nation in its confrontation of imperialist-Zionist plots and in its determination to liberate the occupied Arab territories.

TISHRIN SAYS U.S. SEEKS TO UNDERMINE SUMMIT CONFERENCE

JN230800Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The United States Seeks to Undermine the Summit Conference," the newspaper TISHRIN writes the following:

Negotiations between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations are taking place in Washington to draft a capitulationist peace treaty in accordance with the bases agreed upon at Camp David. President Carter stated that there is nothing obstructing the course of these negotiations or threatening their future. All statements that there are differences in the negotiations are mere fabrications aimed at misleading the Arabs and preventing them from confronting the capitulationist course immediately.

The regime, which has deviated from the Arab rank, joined the ranks of the enemies, relinquished the Arab League charter, relinquished the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences and the principles and resolutions of the United Nations on the Middle East, the regime whose head accepted an invitation to occupied Jerusalem in capitulation and agreed to all the capitulationist conditions set by the Israeli enemy and made itself an instrument in the hands of Zionism and imperialism against the Arabs--this regime is qualified to go to the furthest end with imperialism and Zionism. It is therefore impossible for any sincere Arab anxious about the dignity of his people and his regional and pan-Arab interests to expect this regime to give up capitulation and treason. Consequently, it is also impossible for any sincere Arab to give this regime a new chance to return to the Arab fold.

The paper adds: It is no secret that the political, military and economic threat by Israel and those supporting it does not affect one Arab state or a group of Arab states. It rather affects all Arab countries, regardless of their geographical location. The nature of the peace talks between the As-Sadat regime and Israel, particularly that part which pertains to economic cooperation to exploit Arab markets and surplus Arab oil revenues and to use Egyptian markets as a springboard to Arab markets, affirms that the new alliance among Israel, the United States and Egypt constitutes a real threat to all the Arab countries, the Arab League principles and charter and the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences.

The paper adds: The Arab oil countries which are relatively geographically far from the frontline are also threatened by the Israeli danger and by the Egyptian-Israeli alliance just as much as the frontline countries are threatened.

The paper says: It is therefore reasonable for Arabs to call a meeting to discuss the serious situation resulting from the U.S.-Israeli onslaught and As-Sadat's treason and capitulation and to draw up adequate plans to mobilize Arab resources on the political, economic and military planes to meet the onslaught and defend regional and pan-Arab interests of the Arab countries.

Proceeding from this, Arabs have supported the convocation of the Baghdad summit. Also proceeding from this principle, U.S. plots and maneuvers have been concocted to distort the conference. What the Arabs' enemies fear most is Arab agreement, unity and cooperation in defense of their stand. The sound, sincere stands rejecting capitulation, supporting Arab solidarity and opposing imperialism and Zionism will be disclosed at the Baghdad summit conference.

DAMASCUS REPORTS ON CIA-EGYPTIAN INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION

JN2320500Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Text] President of the Egyptian regime Anwar as-Sadat is facing wide-scale popular and military opposition in Egypt. Secret reports reaching a number of capitals in the Arab gulf reveal this opposition. The reports say that U.S. intelligence has assigned more than 200 of its senior intelligence men to protect As-Sadat and to stay with him wherever he goes. These reports, quoted by news agencies, make it clear that the U.S. intelligence men are now working with Egyptian intelligence men to train them in new methods to suppress any popular or military uprising.

The reports point out that As-Sadat's dismissal of his former intelligence chief, despite his having been with As-Sadat since he came to power in Egypt, results from reports prepared by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency saying that the Egyptian intelligence chief had held special anti-As-Sadat meetings. The secret reports said that the reason behind his dismissal is that he and his staff prepared a memorandum objecting to having relations with the Zionist enemy and to employing Zionist intelligence men in the administration of the Egyptian intelligence department.

The reports also say that the Egyptian regime arrested 200 Egyptian intelligence men because of their refusal to take orders from the As-Sadat authorities.

ALGERIA

BOUMEDIENE CABLES KAUNDA, CONDEMNS RHODESIAN RAID

LD230300Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Revolution Council, sent a cable to President Kaunda of Zambia, following the racialist aggression by the Rhodesian forces against the sovereignty of Zambia and Mozambique. This aggression, the cable states, is considered an element that hinders the establishment of peace and resolving the Rhodesian problem. Algeria, its government and people, President Boumediene adds, shares the Zambian people's tribulation and supports them in these decisive circumstances. President Boumediene expressed the hope that the 33d UN General Assembly session will find a just and lasting solution for the Zimbabwe problem so security in this part of Africa will be stable.

The president also sent two similar cables to the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Nkomo and Mugabe, following the racialist aggression on the Zimbabwe refugee camps in Zambian and Mozambique territory. The president condemned these aggressions and renewed to the two leaders Algeria's support for the struggle being waged by the Zimbabwe Front.

COUNCIL OFFICIAL HOLDS DISCUSSION WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD222100Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Oct 73 LD

[Text] Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Council of the Revolution and executive official in charge of party apparatus, received Soviet Ambassador Mr Vasiliy Rykov, in audience at party headquarters this afternoon. They discussed bilateral relations and also present international developments, in particular in the Middle East in the wake of the Camp David agreements, which are a plot against the national rights of the Palestinian people.

LIBYA

CONGRESS COMMITTEE PREPARES 'INDICTMENT' OF AS-SADAT

LD231843Y Tripoli JANA in English 1630 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 23 October, JANA--The Work and Follow-up Committee resumed its work since the end of the extraordinary session in which a decision was made to hold emergency sessions for the court on 28 October, in Tripoli and for the Arab congress on 15 November in Damascus.

The Work Committee is currently preparing the main working paper which will be submitted before the court (the bill of indictment), in accordance with a study approved by the Permanent Secretariat in it's seventh session held on the 26th of last September and the statements issued by nationalist and progressive Arab sources, i.e., the statement released by the National Progressive Unionist Party on the 25th of last September, and the contribution of a number of specialists in political sciences and law. Meanwhile, the Work Committee has already extended invitations to the parties due to attend.

The holding of the court emergency session is expected to be of utmost importance as it would define the Arab progressive national forces stands towards the treason of the defeated Egyptian president.

The committee will continue its work in preparation for the Arab people's congress which will be an important political event formulating the will of the Arab masses and applying it against the conspiracy and treachery.

NEWSPAPER CALLS FOR DESTRUCTION OF SAUDI IDOLS

LD231603Y Tripoli AL-USBU' AS-SIYASI in Arabic 16 Oct 78 LD

[Muhammad Ibrahim Zikri article: "Let the Idols of the Kingdom of Reaction Be Smashed]

[Excerpts] Since our masses decided to adopt the Book of God that can never be wrong as the source of legislation, reactionary media mouthpieces--particularly the Saudi press--have launched a vicious campaign against this people, who have decided to restore to Islam its bright face and to adopt it as the launching point to build a new humanitarian civilization similar to that which reached its peak in the era of 'Umar Ibn al-Khattab, when Islam was at its high tide.

The falsehoods and lies which the Saudi papers AL-BILAD--which no one reads--published on 17 August 1978 and AL-MADINAH AL-MUNAWARRAH published on 16 Ramadan 1398 Hegira and their poisonous attacks on our people's progress and our revolution's achievements in the political and economic fields and on the achievement of social justice in this good land, cannot be allowed to pass without a response to Saudi reaction, which oppresses the Saudi Arab people in Hejaz. Having read these falsehoods I must expose the real nature of Saudi reaction, which is up to its ears in superficialities, and tear off the figleaf with which it is trying to cover its shame.

What is happening in Saudi Arabia?

What is happening in Saudi Arabia is diametrically opposed--as a whole and in detail--to Islamic laws as well as being contrary to the fundamental principles of ethics, human values and human rights.

The Saudi oil prices spend millions, squander their people's wealth and prostrate themselves at the feet of cabaret girls in Paris, London and Monte Carlo as well as in roulette halls and other centers of corruption and debauchery in the West.

Despite its denial, Saudi reaction has virtually approved of prostitution and drinking and even of worse things, both inside and outside the country.

At home the palaces of the princes, their retinues and those close to them are the source of corruption, moral decay, debauchery and violation of Islam.

Saudi reaction, which oppresses the people like a nightmare in Hejaz, allows the plundering of people's wealth contrary to Islamic tenets and on the pretext of false interpretations of such tenets by dervishes of sects that have deviated from Islam and of drivel spoken by fools.

Saudi reaction is deeply sunk in the mud of U.S. imperialism to an extent that is no longer secret to anybody. Its insistence on keeping foreign bases in the country to protect it against the winds of popular revolution is also no secret; nor is its resort to physical liquidation and the suppression of any honorable voice.

It is not therefore surprising that Saudi reaction should be hostile to us and should spread the venom of its black hatred against the people of the Jamahiriyah, who have adopted the Koranic laws as the law of society. This is because the Koran rejects all the debauched practices that characterize Saudi rule and constitute the base and the bulwark of this backward and condemned regime.

If Muhammad, Messenger of God, emerged 14 centuries ago to smash the stone idols that were being worshipped instead of Gods, although such idols in themselves caused no good or harm, I cannot but beseech Muhammad to come again to smash the 20th century idols which do no good but cause harm, in fact much harm.

And since the return of the Messenger of God is impossible, the people of the Arabian Peninsula are urgently called upon to smash those idols in order to erect on their remains a new regime which will restore Islam's prestige in its holy land.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY

LD231328Y Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, 23 Oct, (MAP--An Ivory Coast envoy arrived here Sunday carrying a message from President Felix Hourhouet-Boigny to King Hassan II of Morocco.

The Ivory Coast president, sources here said, will head the Organization for African Unity (OAU)'s "Committee of Sages" that will study the Saharan conflict. It is believed the message that will be delivered to King Hassan II by Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Simeon Ake covers the Sahara problem.

PRIME MINISTER OSMAN LAUDS OAU PATH TO SAHARA PEACE

LD230921Y Casablanca LE MATIN in French 12 Oct 78 pp 1, 4 LD

[Apparent text of interview given by Moroccan Prime Minister Ahmed Osman to Radio France-Inter: "Our Rally Must Become a Spokesman for the Broad Popular Masses"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] Radio France-Inter: Prime Minister, the members of the National Rally of Independents [RNI] are very sensitive to the problem of Moroccan Sahara. It was discussed during the meeting of the Constituent Congress. Exchanges of messages between His Majesty King Hassan II and President Boumediene have created a climate favorable to dialog with a view to resolving this problem. However, as far as the essence of the question is concerned, the impression has been gained that nothing has really changed and that the two sides have kept to their respective positions. This being the case, how can you envisage any possibility of dialog and, if you do, on what basis?

A. Osman: Morocco has always been in favor of a peaceful solution to the conflict and has always preferred dialog to war. We believe that it is not a question of Sahara which we have recovered. We have repeatedly informed various organizations of our legal and historical rights. In our view, this is an artificial tension which has been fostered in the region. It is a question of neighborly relations, which should be established between Morocco and Algeria. Such relations must first of all be established through dialog, because we do not want to see our peoples suffer the horrors of a war which would be very costly in terms of human lives and would squander energeis which Algeria and Morocco should use for their economic and social development.

Radio France-Inter: You have referred to dialog, but to hold dialog in a positive manner it is necessary to have some positive elements to exchange, a kind of currency. Well, is Morocco prepared to yield anything? And in what direction does it mean to concede to Alteria's views?

A. Osman: I do not know what Algeria wants. As far as Sahara is concerned, it clearly stated that it has no claims. It plays the role of the region's policeman; it wants to champion what it calls "the principle of self-determination," a principle which French negotiators once tried to implement in order to deprive Algeria of its Sahara when Algeria's independence was being discussed.

At that time we supported Algeria and its territorial integrity.

I cannot see why such a solution should be applied to us, a solution which would cut off from our territory a region which really is an integral part of our national heritage. Therefore, I cannot see what we could yield in this sphere. As I have already told you, Algerian-Moroccan relations form a whole. There is the problem of borders, which His Majesty King Hassan II intended to resolve in a brilliant manner by including it in a whole, which would comprise a territorial factor and a cooperation factor.

Unfortunately, through its machinations, Algeria violated the nature, spirit and letter of these agreements.

Radio France-Inter: Prime Minister, what do you expect from any possible meeting of the OAU Committee of Elders to consider this problem?

A. Osman: Indeed, we believe that the Committee of Elders' formula, which we have supported in Khartoum, would be the most appropriate formula to resolve this problem of tension in the region. Because of its composition and the influence enjoyed by its members, that committee would be in a position to establish contacts and offer its good offices.

There seems to be no other solution to the problem. The problem is one of how to reconcile two countries which have everything to gain from being good neighbors.

Radio France-Inter: You talk of reconciliation. Yet Morocco is making considerable preparations for war. Would you be prepared to go so far as to fight a war?

A. Osman: We have been forced to make these war preparations but we are doing so unwillingly because, as you know, Morocco has embarked on an unprecedented development plan and hopes to continue it. We have been forced to intensify our war effort. We do not have aggressive intentions. We just want to protect our assets, our territorial integrity and also our economic and social achievements.

Radio France-Inter: Surely the formation of the RNI was to some extent a psychological preparation of the Moroccan masses for a possible war? Is there a connection between the two?

A. Osman: No, I do not think that there is a link. Of course the RNI will help to mobilize the people for all sorts of eventualities. But, as I said, this mobilization is and must remain a constant in our movement's action because the masses must always be mobilized for development and to exploit the country's wealth and potential.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI DISCUSSES IRAQ SUMMIT, LEBANON, U.S. TRIP

NC231648Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1528 GMT 23 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Khartoum, 23 October--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has expressed his doubts about the possible success of the Arab summit conference which Iraq has called. He said: In its present picture, the conference will not be acceptable to the members of the Arab Solidarity Committee.

In an interview published by the Sudanese paper AL-AYYAM, the Sudanese president said: For this conference to succeed, the Arab foreign ministers must first meet to prepare an agenda which will serve Arab solidarity and fix a date for holding the summit conference. President Numayri warned of the consequences if no preparations are made to hold the conference. He said: If such preparations are not made, Arabs will become more divided and scattered.

Referring to the situation in Lebanon, the Sudanese president said that the reason for Sudan's decision to withdraw its forces from the Arab Deterrent Forces is the fact that legitimate authority cannot control the situation in Lebanon because of foreign interference and because the Arab League has no control over those [Deterrent] forces. President Numayri said that, in the light of Bayt ad-Din resolutions, there is hope that Lebanon will be able to restore peace and security in the next 3 months. Sudan has decided to extend the mandate of its forces serving with the deterrent forces in Lebanon for an additional period of 3 months. The Sudanese president emphasized the need for a comprehensive Arab interest in Lebanon in order that the situation there may stabilize.

Regarding Sudanese-Ethiopian relations, the Sudanese president said in his interview with AL-AYYAM paper that he expects the Ethiopian-Sudanese mediation committee to call for a meeting in Tanzania or Sierra Leone in the next few weeks.

Regarding Sudan's relations with the United States in the wake of President Numayri's recent visit to the United States, the Sudanese president said that the United States is prepared to contribute to the development of Sudan without any conditions or restrictions. He added that U.S. President Jimmy Carter assured him that the United States does not intend to interfere in Africa and that it does not want other states to interfere either.

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON 3-DAY STATE VISIT

JN231857Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 23 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 23 October--The Nigerian head of state, Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo arrived here this afternoon on a three-day state visit. Official talks between President Numayri and the Nigerian leader will begin today evening. Obasanjo is accompanied by a high-level delegation including a member of the Nigerian Supreme Military Council and ministers and foreign and civil aviation.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA LEAVES FOR PARIS FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

LD231704Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] President Habib Bourguiba left Tunis at 1615 today for Paris on board a special Tunis Air flight. He was seen off by Prime Minister Hedi Nouira; Speaker of the National Assembly Sadik Mokaddem; Habib Bourguiba Junior, private adviser to the president and Abdallah Farhat, minister of national defense.

At 1515, President Habib Bourguiba received members of the government and the party's Political Bureau at Al-Bayda Hall at the Carthage Republican Palance.

The office of the presidency of the republic issued the following medical communique:

Physicians treating the president of the republic have agreed that it is necessary to carry out medical examinations on his excellency to evaluate the results of the report issued on 10 July 1978 regarding treatment of the sleeping disturbance from which the president suffers. The first series of these examinations will be carried out in Paris starting Tuesday, 24 October.

PRIME MINISTER NOUIRA ADDRESSES ZAGHWAN CONFERENCE

LD211618Y Tunis TAP in English 1340 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tunis, 21 Oct (TAP)--"We will fulfill our obligations even though others failed to," Premier Hedi Nouira said when addressing the local conference held by the party staff in Zabhwan.

"The people will tell who withdrew and who faced about"; the prime minister added. He also made mention [words indistinct] will with which people in Zaghwan have been carrying out their common action. He praised the new achievements he had been able to notice the first day of his visit (?which testify), in his opinion, of:

--A new behaviour on behalf of the workers who are deeply convinced everybody can reap advantage from these achievements and has consequently to preserve and develop them.

--That the crisis that shook the country last January was not due to a deep feeling of uneasiness but it was false and premeditated, that is why it left no prints in the minds.

--That the trust put in the government by both worker and producer has never been affected by such events.

Premier Hedi Nouira stated that the government's policy (?aims) at achieving a development balanced between both regions and generations. Such a policy is worried [as received] by carrying out a progressive decentralization taking into account tne particularities of each region.

He reaffirmed that only a clear-sighted policy can fulfill an economic, social and cultural change but he stressed the fact that "no progress is possible without stability and security."

The prime minister asked the citizens to be watchful against any deceiving mottoes, the consequences of which are nasty for the development of the country. In this respect he incited the citizens to save. In this context the government set an example by deciding the increase in management expenditure will not exceed the increase in the gross national product. "With hard work and austerity we shall be able to get rid of the damages caused by last January's events."

Premier Hedi Nouira went on: "Politics is neither a higher [word indistinct] or a setting of traps, it [words indistinct] of all a way of contemplating an advantageous future for the coming generations. He stated that the government's policy has never altered, neither its form nor its content, which is deeply concerned with Tunisia's future. Besides, he said, 1979 will be a political year since it will enable everybody to check if the people trusts the government and its former and present policies. [sentence as received]

Stating the Tunisian Government is one of the rare governments that settle the problems with the citizens' collaboration, the prime minister said the government happens to be faced [word indistinct] with cannot be carried out at the same time so it has to fix some priorities. These consist of suppressing the restraints to which the citizen is submitted, as long as he has neither dignity nor freedom. A frustrated citizen cannot think and our action consists of discarding this frustration." [no begin quotes] Finally Premier Hedi Nouira asked all citizens to stand fast and [word indistinct] to sacrifice by saving more and consuming less.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS REACT TO REJECTION OF PARTY PLEA

LD231311Y Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Michel Deure report: "Socialist Democrats Movement Announces It Will Continue Its Action"]

[Text] Tunis--The Socialist Democrats movement reacted in its Arabic weekly ERRAI on Wednesday 18 October to the government's refusal to allow it to form a party.

ERRAI's Editor Hassib Ben Amar writes in his rather guarded editorial that this official refusal denotes that the authorities are sticking "to a narrow definition of democracy," pretending to be unaware of the constitution, and "underestimate the dangers which may arise from denying citizens, who do not belong to the Destourian Party, the right of organization and assembly."

After recalling the movement's objectives, Mr Ben Amar adds: "We will continue our noble struggle through our newspapers ERRAI and DEMOCRATIE as an independent political current, with its roots in the people, whose aim is to build not to destroy.... We remain convinced that there are many men outside the government and within it, who believe like us that the country's interest calls for us to elevate ourselves, to rise above petty concerns and leave aside personal problems. They also believe that the best way to resolve the problems facing the country is first to create a healthier political climate by freeing the political and trade unionist prisoners and then by reinforcing public freedoms and initiating a national debate at all levels on fundamental options, the meaning we attach to democracy and socialism and the time span necessary to achieve them...."

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO'S SEDDICK SAYS SAHARA, MAURITANIA NEGOTIATING

LD231535Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 19 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[APS report: "Resumption of Negotiations Between Saharans and Mauritanians"]

[Text] Algiers--In a statement made in Paris on Tuesday, POLISARIO Politburo member and Foreign Relations Committee Deputy Chief Malaimine Seddik explained:

"Peace negotiations between two official, plenipotentiary delegations from the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] and Mauritania resumed Tuesday 17 October 1978 in the capital of an African country which is the friend of the Saharan and Mauritanian peoples and which encourages and hopes that the movement for peace in the region will be successful.

"This country can only be the ideal country for a successful conclusion. Once again the two peoples are meeting with history, and the two countries find themselves faced with a test of intelligence and responsibility.

"The international community will bear witness that, although the other side aims to demobilize international public opinion and gain time, the Saharan side, for its part, is motivated solely by the desire to end the dispute between the two countries and thus fulfill its task as laid down by the fourth General People's Congress--the congress of the martyr Sidi Ould Haidoug--and its responsibility to the peoples of the region and peace.

"We hope," Mr Malaimine declared in conclusion, "that the amenability of the SDAR and Mauritanian Governments will serve as an example to Morocco, which risks being left behind by history because of its intransigence."

POLISARIO REPORTS ATTACKS ON MOROCCAN TROOPS

TA222034Y Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 22 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Algiers, 22 Oct (AFP)--The Western Sahara independence movement POLISARIO announced today that its troops had staged attacks on Moroccan troops in El Aaiun, capital of the Western Sahara and in southern Morocco last week.

In a communique, the POLISARIO said its forces had pounded Moroccan military installations and barracks with heavy weapons for several hours during the night of Oct. 17 to 18 in El Aaiun and simultaneously raided several Moroccan outposts. It gave no details of casualties.

The communique also said that POLISARIO guerrillas ambushed a Moroccan unit a few miles east of the southern Moroccan town of Lemseid on Oct 18, killing 24 Moroccans, wounding 20 others and destroying 3 tanks and 7 vehicles.

It also reported POLISARIO bombardments of Moroccan positions in Smara and Tifariti, in the north of the former Spanish Sahara, which left four Moroccans dead and an artillery piece destroyed.

The Algiers-based POLISARIO, opposed to the partitioning of the Western Sahara by Morocco and Mauritania, is battling the Moroccans while negotiating with the Mauritanians, who are seeking to bring back peace to the former Spanish territory.

CABINET STILL DISCUSSING DRAFT TREATY WITH EGYPT

TA232125Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 23 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The matter of the linkage between the Egyptian-Israeli agreement on Sinai and the second agreement reached at Camp David on Judaea, Samaria and Gaza is mentioned only in the preamble of the peace agreement with Egypt. This has been learned by our correspondent Zevi Lidar. The version that is presented now is more comfortable than the one that had been presented at the beginning of the talks.

It is said in the preamble to the draft agreement that the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt is within the framework of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. Security Council Resolution 242 is also mentioned in the preamble.

The cabinet session has already lasted for 3 hours. The meeting is attended by all cabinet members as well as by the chief of staff and head of the intelligence branch. They are discussing the documents brought by Ministers Dayan and Weizman from the Washington talks, a 10-page draft, which has been translated into Hebrew for the purpose of the discussion.

It has been learned in Jerusalem this evening that Ministers Dayan and Weizman may remain in Israel until Thursday in order to, among other reasons, brief the Security and Foreign Affairs Committee, as well as the Knesset Likud faction.

It is possible that the cabinet discussion will not be wound up tonight and another session will take place tomorrow.

Session Adjourns

TA232114Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2155 GMT 23 Oct 78 TA

[From the Midnight Newsreel]

[Text] The cabinet has ended its session today and it will continue its discussions tomorrow morning. In the course of the meeting, cabinet members heard a report by Ministers Dayan and Weizman, as well as by the legal advisers, Prof Aharon Baraq and Me'ir Rosenne. At the end of the cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the correspondents who had waited for him at the entrance to his office: [begin recording]

[Begin] Tonight we heard detailed reports from the foreign minister, the defense minister and from our two honorable legal advisers. Tomorrow the discussion will be taking place. This evening questions were asked and answers were given. And as of 0900 tomorrow there will be a discussion at the meeting, and it may be assumed that resolutiona will be adopted as well. [end recording]

The prime minister's words were recorded by our correspondent Asher Fisch

Begin Seeks Amendments

TA240605Y Jerusalem POST in English 24 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[By David Landau, POST diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin is not entirely happy with the draft peace treaty brought back from Washington at the weekend by Ministers Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman. As a result, Israel is likely to propose a string of amendments to the nine-article draft--though rejecting it as such.

The premier's dissatisfaction, it was reliably learned, does not focus on the vexed issue of "linkage" between the Israel-Egypt treaty and future progress on the West Bank. On this the premier feels significant progress has been made, and the wording of the section in the draft's preamble expressing the "linkage" is, in Begin's view, a marked improvement on earlier American (and Egyptian) proposals.

But there are a number of other points in the document which the premier feels still need revision and the cabinet, under his guidance, is expected to instruct the Israeli negotiators to this effect today.

The cabinet met for four and a half hours last night to hear from Israel's negotiators at the Washington talks a first-hand account of the draft treaty they brought home with them at the weekend. Premier Begin announced after the meeting that there would be another one at 9:00 a.m. this morning "at which, I assume, decisions will be taken." Last night's session had been devoted to reports from Ministers Dayan and Weizman and from legal aides Aharon Baraq and Me'ir Rosenne.

The ministers were conscious as they met of the scepticism and criticism that has been voiced in recent days from several points on the political spectrum. Inside the cabinet room, too, a number of hardline ministers are understood to have subjected the terms of the draft treaty--and the men who negotiated it--to a tough and meticulous examination.

A source close to the premier said last night that Begin too, was acutely aware of the sense of uneasiness pervading some factions in his own party and other coalition parties. He would seek to allay anxieties, the source said, when he briefed the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset, probably tomorrow.

Arriving home on Sunday afternoon, the two ministers were careful to stress that differences still existed, and that the agreed portions of the document they brought with them were only tentative, because they still required the ratification of both the Israeli and the Egyptian governments.

But "there has been very considerable progress towards the attainment of an agreement," Dayan declared at Ben-Gurion Airport. There had been "a considerable shift towards us by the Egyptians," he added.

The draft represented a "compromise," Dayan continued, "as in the nature of things, when one wants to reach agreement, each side must move towards the other."

Dayan attributed the progress to President Jimmy Carter's personal intervention in the talks which he termed "very, very helpful and efficient."

On the key problem-issue of "linkage" between the peace treaty and the West Bank, Dayan said: "Our position is--and I think it is well established in the text--that legally the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt should stand on its own feet...should not be conditional or dependent on any other agreement. But politically we are committed by Camp David not just to have an effort to reach a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, but to go on with the process of reaching agreement on Gaza and Judaea and Samaria."

Asked about the extent of America's commitment to help Israel bear the financial burden of the pullback from Sinai, Defence Minister Weizman trod carefully, noting that any administration pledge would require congressional approval.

"At this stage," Weizman said, " I can say only that for some things we will receive aid, for other things I am pretty well certain that we will not receive aid, and as regards yet other matters, we will have to hold discussions."

There was no note of complaint or anxiety in his statement, however, and this seemed to confirm the report from Washington first published in Sunday's Jerusalem POST that President Carter had indicated during the crucial meetings on Saturday that he would respond generously to Israel's needs.

PARLIAMENTARY FACTION REACTIONS TO DRAFT PEACE TREATY

TA240729Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 24 Oct 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] And on the parliamentary plane: During the holiday there were contacts in the coalition and opposition factions to formulate a position on the cabinet decision on the issue of the peace agreement with Egypt. Some of the factions made decisions and others are still debating. There is a trend among all factions to demand that they be given a report by the cabinet even before making the decisions. Our Knesset correspondent Razi Barqay reports.

[Barqay] Almost all the house factions are holding official and unofficial consultations today to determine a position on the peace talks. The problem is that many of the Knesset members do not have information, and the ministers who had a share in the talks have been asked to report. A statement by the deputy chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, MK Me'ir Talmi, follows: [begin recording]

[Talmi] There is no doubt of the fact that the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, which represents the Knesset, must receive a report and even express a view. There is also no doubt of the fact that the cabinet is interested in hearing the views of the people on the committee. [end recording]

[Barqay] Then the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee will, in the course of the day, hear a report from Ministers Weizman and Dayan.

In the MAFDAL, which is a member of the coalition, a decision was made before the holiday, binding on the party's ministers. The decision is mainly the fruit of faction chairman, MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir's proposal. [begin recording]

[Ben-Me'ir] There are several points, including total MAFDAL opposition to Carter's replies to Husayn as expressed in the Saunders document, which we reject; also linkage, that is, linking the peace treaty with Egypt to the issue of Judaea and Samaria. There was a reference to points concerning a continuation of full involvement by the cabinet in all the stages of the negotiations: The principle of insisting on demilitarization in Sinai, in the air, on the land and in the sea, and also comprehensive programs for fleshing out the settlements in existence throughout Judaea and Samaria. [end recording]

[Barqay] MK Ben-Me'ir will put the MAFDAL faction on an alert during the day if there is a need to make new factional decisions beyond what was already decided 2 days ago.

The Likud faction has also requested a meeting, this time at the demand of MK Ge'ula Kohen. The prime minister has clear support from the faction, but even the supporters want to know details about the draft treaty and some of them doubtless have criticisms. Herut member MK Hayyim Kaufman says: [begin recording]

[Kaufman] We will apparently meet either today or, since the cabinet session is not over, we will meet tomorrow, or Thursday at the latest. We will sit and discuss with the prime minister and the ministers and with the members of the whole faction, and we will have a share in the political debate. Of course there is an objective difficulty: the plague of leaks. [end recording]

[Barqay] The Alinement faction is to meet this afternoon, amid great dissatisfaction concerning the cabinet, its way of making decisions and the way in which the cabinet incorporates [meshatefet] the public and the Knesset. MK Yig'al Allon told us: [begin recording]

[Allon] It appears that several problems that are essential for clarity and for unambiguous decisions in the negotiations on the framework agreements at Camp David, have remained without sufficient clarification and Egypt apparently has different interpretations of these or, possibly, second thoughts. Therefore, we must fortify ourselves with all possible patience, not permiting the talks to cease, but definitely adhering to what the sides have agreed in the Camp David agreements. [end recording]

[Barqay] Therefore, there are some in the Alinement who are demanding a political debate in the Knesset very soon, but, as in other factions, there are differences of opinion on whether to support the cabinet. MK Yosef Sarid told us last night: In every party there are some who want to undermine the Camp David agreements. The opponents of the agreements, both in the Labor Party and outside it will have no hope, he said.

SHIM'ON PERES ON LESSONS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

TA201148Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Oct p 2 (Supplement) TA

[Shim'on Peres commentary: "The Lessons of the Negotiations With Egypt--and Their Application to Judaea and Samaria"]

[Text] Superficially, the issue that has not been settled in Washington is the link between the agreement with Egypt and the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. But the truth is that this is a question that is more formal than actual. After all, it makes no difference at all whether that link is mentioned in the peace agreement with Egypt or included in a separate exchange of letters.

The link exists in reality. Egypt will not turn its back on it. Israel will not be able to ignore it. The United States, which has become the leader in the negotiations, has not weakened on it. Egypt will not do so because the consideration of its status in the Arab world will continue to be the guideline in its policy: Israel--because it has already gone a long way in its proposals for a solution to the problem; and the United States--because it is convinced that only viable peace can serve as the basis for the maintenance of peace between us and Egypt. The United States has also learned that its power of influence, even without pressure, is sufficient to convince the sides--and in this case, also the Jordanian side--to overcome the differences of opinion and come to an agreement.

I have no doubt that Israel erred in its autonomy proposal. It would have been desirable to begin the negotiations with Jordan, via the United States, on the basis of a comprehensive declaration of intentions that does not bind Israel to specific commitments--and in any case does not commit Jordan to relate to them in detail. Such a beginning would be greatly preferable to the list of detailed commitments that Israel signed even before the real negotiations began over the future of Judaea and Samaria.

We committed ourselves on this important issue before we opened negotiations founded on the method of "give and take." These commitments are not just for a transition period, since it will no longer be possible to retreat, to change our mind or to cancel what we have already agreed to. These are issues with an ideological, political and security nature.

What have we committed ourselves to?

On the ideological level, we have committed ourselves to recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The issue here is not the nature of the rights--whether they are "legitimate" or "illegitimate"--but the definition of the nature of the concept: Palestinian people. Its rights spring from the very fact of this recognition.

On the political level, we have recognized the self rule of the inhabitants of the territories with autonomous administration--and this is only an initial, minimal structure, which will continue to grow with time. The reference here is not to a static nature, but to a growing one. Right from the beginning the Arab autonomy will have control over two main issues: the ownership of the nonprivate land, without which there is no room for further Jewish settlement; the supervision over the right to return to Judaea and Samaria for those who were uprooted after 1967. Their numbers vary between 150,000 and 200,000 people.

On the security level we will have to hold very difficult negotiations over the problem: Where will the IDF be located in these territories. But it is already clear now that the routine security will be supervised by a local Arab police force that can be staffed by Jordanian citizens. Therefore, the degree of IDF intervention, in the event of terror, will be restricted and involved in constant opposition from the proposed police force.

In this situation, which has already been created, it would be preferable for Israel to reach an encompassing agreement, as far as possible, with Jordan, in an agreement with several partners, rather than an agreement which is not sufficiently clear, or negotiations which will go on and on--all these will only detract from Israel's power to influence the future of the territories.

The future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip--after we have already proposed the transition plan called autonomy---is now dependent on the degree of understanding we achieve with Jordan. The United States will not give up on Israel until the latter comes to an agreement on this issue; and it will not weaken on Jordan fulfilling its role as a senior partner in the negotiations that will begin shortly.

The paradox is that Israel agreed at Camp David, at one fell swoop, on both full autonomy and the application of Resolution 242 to Judaea and Samaria. This resolution calls for an Israeli withdrawal from the territories and the determination of recognized and defensible borders. In this situation, it would be preferable not only to advance in the negotiations with Jordan, but also to do so on the basis of Resolution 242 rather than on autonomy. The present autonomy program will necessarily lead Israel to a comprehensive withdrawal to the 1967 borders, without giving it the fruits of peace and without guaranteeing defensible borders.

The lesson of the negotiations with Egypt--where, for the most part, we have lost the option of defensible borders and have returned to the 1967 borders--must be that, concerning Judaea and Samaria, we must be content with the minimum required from the territorial aspect and the maximum possible from the political aspect. The territorial minimum is defensible borders. The political maximum is a full peace agreement with Jordan.

JERUSALEM CRITICAL OF SAUNDERS' METHODS DURING VISIT

TA232143Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 23 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Sources in Jerusalem told our correspondent this evening that the methods used by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders during his last visit deviated considerably from what is customary in relations with a friendly country and caused dismay in Jerusalem.

It was reported that Foreign Ministry Director General Yosef Ciechanover had a grave talk with Saunders.

The sources in Jerusalem also said that, in their view, Saunders was confronted with a disrespectful attitude from the Palestinians he met.

Secret West Bank Meetings

TA240616Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Anwar al-Khatib, formerly governor of East Jerusalem at the time of the Jordanian rule, has agreed in principle to accept the autonomy program with the condition that amendments are introduced. Al-Khatib expressed his position in a talk with the U.S. diplomat Harold Saunders. He requested the broader authority for the administrative council so that it should be entirely free from any possible pressure by Israel.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that Saunders held secret meetings with other Palestinian figures including the mayor of Gaza, Rashad ash-Shawwa, with whom he met twice. At the second talk Ash-Shawwa told the U.S. diplomat that Yasir 'Arafat had given him authority to negotiate with Israel on its withdrawal from the territories.

In Bethlehem Saunders met secretly with the journalist (Jamil Hammad) who attacked those who had met openly with Saunders, saying that they were tools of Jordan.

In contrast to this, the president of the Commercial Bureau's Association in the West Bank, (Fa'ig Baraqat), refused to talk with Saunders.

WEST BANK INHABITANTS COMPLAIN LANDS EXPROPRIATED

TA240734Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 24 Oct 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] A senior security source confirmed last night that the authorities of the military government have recently built fences around 7,500 dunams near several Arab villages in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer was told that the territory was fenced in for military needs rather than for settlement needs. Our correspondent comments that the inhabitants of the three villages in Judaea and Samaria have complained and protested the fencing of the territory, which they claim are their lands.

[Schiffer] As stated, a senior security source confirmed that over the last few days workers from the military government have fenced in 4,650 dunams near the village of 'Anata, near 'Anatot on the edge of East Jerusalem. The security source also confirmed that in the area of the village of Baytuniya, near the Giv'on settlement, about 1,000 dunams have been fenced off, and around Silwad, near Ofra, about 2,000 dunams have been fenced off. The land will be used by the IDF, the security source said, and not by the settlements.

The inhabitants of the villages have protested the military government's actions. They have appealed to lawyer (Elyas Skhuri) and asked him to go to court. Some of the lands that have been fenced off are privately owned. The inhabitants of 'Anatot, Baytuniya and Silwad have sent a protest to the President of the United States and to the U.S. ambassador in Israel, Samuel Lewis.

Additional security sources, who were asked to react to the complaints of these villages, said that in the area of 'Anatot, which is near Ma'ale Ha'adumim, the land will be given to the IDF; as for the land near Giv'on and Ofra, the security sources promise to investigate the matter this morning.

At any rate, it should be recalled that the development programs for establishing the town in Ma'ale Ha-adumim use lands near 'Anatot and, according to plans, a large urban quarter will be established and a network of roads will connect Ma'ale Ha'adumim, bypassing East Jerusalem. It should also be recalled that the continued development of the settlements in Giv'on and Ofra demands the closure of territory in the above areas.

RAMALLAH COUNCIL MEMBER RELEASED FROM JAIL

TA212115Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 21 Oct 78 TA

[Text] (Jad Mikha'il), a member of Ramallah's Municipal Council has been released from jail, apparently because no evidence was found against him. He was arrested over a month ago on suspicon of being a member of a terrorist group.

HEBRON MAYOR REITERATES OPPOSITION TO AUTONOMY PLAN

TA212111Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 21 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Hebron's mayor, Fahd al-Qawasimi, has again expressed opposition to the Camp David agreements and the autonomy plan. He spoke at an assembly of charity associations in Hebron. Our correspondent says that in the past the military authorities had not allowed Al-Qawasimi to participate in such events.

HADDAD SCORES BEIRUT DECISION TO COURT-MARTIAL HIM

TA232027Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 23 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Major Haddad, one of the top Christian leaders in southern Lebanon, reacted with scorn to the Beirut government's decision to court-martial him on charges of cooperating with Israel. Sa'd Haddad told our correspondent: This is a poor joke. Those who are in Beirut are nothing but slaves of the Syrians, whereas I live in an independent part of Lebanon. Haddad added that when the Syrians leave Lebanon he will surely be received as a hero in Beirut.

He added that his men are continuing to prevent the passage of French soldiers of the UN contingent in reaction to France's policy. General Cuq, the French commander of the UN contingent, is carrying out the policy of the Foreign Minister, De Guiringaud, which is the Syrians' policy, Major Haddad says.

BRIEFS

IMMIGRATION TREND--The majority of immigrants to Israel in recent years have been women. Figures issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics show that 54 percent of those who immigrated to Israel in 1977 were female. The bureau also reports that 42 percent of the male immigrants and 36 percent of the female immigrants in 1977 were unmarried. The greatest number of single immigrants came from France. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Oct 78 TA]

MUBARAK GRANTS INTERVIEW, LEAVES TEHRAN

LD240926Y Tehran PARS in English 0728 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, 23 Oct PANA (PARS News Agency)--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak left Tehran this afternoon at the end of a two-day official visit to Iran . While in Iran he was received in an audience by his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr.

In an interview with a PARS News Agency reporter at Mehrabad Airport just before his departure, Mubarak praised the brotherly relations and the good understanding which has always existed between Iran and Egypt. He also commended the efforts of Iran as a supporter of peace movements.

Asked about peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt, Mubarak said that Egypt and Israel would continue their peace negotiations in Washington and that Egypt's ultimate aim was to reach a comprehensive peace. He said that because of the good understanding Egypt had with Iran, it was natural for Egypt to discuss important issues such as the finding of a just solution to the Middle East situation with Iran. In reply to a question concerning the present status of talks between Egypt and Israel, he said that the Camp David talks were adjourned because the Israel ministers of defence and foreign affairs returned to Israel because they were not authorised to make decisions on all points brought up at the talks. Mubarak stated that the ministers would return on Wednesday to resume talks. Asked whether Egypt was negotiating for other countries as well, he said that basically two documents had been formulated in the talks. Mubarak noted that the main document concerned a "comprehensive solution" for the West Bank, Gaza, Sinai, the Golan Heights and all other occupied territories. The second document concerning Sinai alone, he said. [sentence as received] Mubarak noted that each faction had to sit down with Israel and negotiate its part of the main document, the comprehensive peace plan, as such it was not the duty of Egypt to negotiate for the other countries involved.

Asked whether Egypt would give more and gain less by such negotiations, Mubarak said that in 1949 Egypt was ready to divide the Palestinian territory but that the other Arab nations did not agree. He noted that if the Arabs had agreed to this, Israel would not now occupy the Golan Heights and the West Bank. "This has helped Israel to grow more powerful each day until it reached its present (?status)," he said.

Mubarak stated that Egyptians must accept reality and welcome the opportunity they now have for a reconciliation with Israel. He noted that even if all Arab nations united, they could not "throw Israel into the waters", nor erase the map of Israel. Mubarak said that Israel had grown into a nation, acknowledged by most countries of the world and that the earlier wars between the Arabs and Israel did nothing to solve the problems between them. He stated that Egypt had not given any concessions to Israel and that Egypt was going to regain its occupied lands.

Mubarak noted that if any other country could guarantee a better solution for Egypt than the present peace negotiations, Egypt would join that country and follow its directions. He said that the war years had frustrated the Egyptian economy but that despite this frustration Egypt would accept any better solution with open arms.

Mubarak said that other Arab countries believed in uniting their armies to wage an all-out war against Israel, but that this would not lead them anywhere. The Arabs should now live with the realities of the situation because such arguments have so far brought no results for the Arabs, he stated.

Asked about the Egyptian attitude to the problem of Jerusalem, Mubarak said that Jerusalem was part of the West Bank which would be negotiated between Egypt and Israel. But, he said, Egypt will not accept a solution (?under) which religious places are controlled by Israel.

In conclusion the departing Egyptian vice president expressed his good wishes for the health of his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr and for the prosperity of the Iranian nation.

HAMADAN DEMONSTRATORS KILLED IN CLASH WITH POLICE

LD231022Y Tehran PARS in English 0655 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, 22 Oct, PANA (PARS News Agency)--During a demonstration by students and teachers in Hamadan today a number of demonstrators were killed and injured in clashes with police. Demonstrators set fire to several banks and government offices. The city's shops and bazaar were reported closed as a result of the demonstrations.

A group of students and teachers marched to the Education Department where they presented their demands and asked for the punishment of those who had caused the deaths during the demonstration. Demonstrations inside the Education Department were also reported.

1,451 GAIN AMNESTIES TO MARK SHAH'S BIRTHDAY

LD240906Y Tehran PARS in English 0710 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, 23 Oct PANA (PARS News Agency)--1,451 prisoners will be released to mark the birthday of his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr, the Militiary Tribunal announced today.

BILL ON UNIVERSITY INDEPENDENCE TO BE WITHDRAWN

LD231700Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The new minister of science and higher education in an interview today announced that the bill on independence of universities presented to the Majlis by the previous minister will be withdrawn so that another bill, in keeping with the demands of the academics, may be submitted to parliament. The new minister of science and higher education confirmed that the students imprisoned for political reasons will be released. He said that with the withdrawal of guards from university campuses, the responsibility for maintaining order at institutes of higher education will be transfered to university chancellors.

AFGHANISTAN

DELHI: PRESIDENT TARAKI TAKES COMMAND OF ARMED FORCES

BK211550Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The Afghan president, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, has taken over personal command of the armed forces in the country. Kabul Radio says the president has also taken over the affairs pertaining to the people's armed forces.

TARAKI SPEAKS AT FLAG-RAISING CEREMONY IN KABUL

LD221316Y Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Speech by Afghan President Nur Mohammad Taraki at ceremony to raise the red flag of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan held at the People's House in Kabul 19 October--recorded]

[Summary] I am pleased to have the opportunity to raise the red flag of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which symbolizes the power of the hard-working people of Afghanistan. The Sowr Revolution transferred political power from the exploiting classes to the workers and farmers of Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan will, under their national and popular red flag, construct a new society free of exploitation where every individual will have the opportunity to express his talents for the prosperity of his homeland.

The people of Afghanistan are aware of the antipeople activities of the ekhwanis, who pursue the interests of imperialists and alienists, and will conduct a relentless struggle and national war against these so-called Moslem infidels.

"I am proud to give this tiding to all the people of beloved Afghanistan that your popular government has taken comprehensive measures for the realization of genuine democracy, and will take further major steps in this area under this [word indistinct] red flag." The People's Democratic Party and the people's army will exert all efforts to defend the revolution and promote its aims. We will destroy feudalism in Afghanistan. We will pursue our constructive efforts "on the basis of the epoch-making scientific ideology of the working class" and will free this society from poverty and misery. Land reform is one of the major tasks in our program, and we hope to start land reform next spring. You are aware that there are people in our country who own vast areas of land and have no material means at their disposal or do not work on the land. "There are also people who want a piece of land are are searching for a means of livelihood. In order to (?remove) this injustice and inequality, your people's government wishes to take, under this proud and great red flag, the desired action by taking an appropriate amount of land from these people and giving it to the landless people [words indistinct]." Of course, an adequate amount of land will be left with the landowners so that they too can exploit it for their livelihood. In the meantime the government will assist the farmers in an effective way to develop and cultivate the land.

"Our first 5-year plan will begin next spring. A great many good and interesting works have been envisaged in this plan. Under this plan, the country's industrial affairs will be advanced rapidly." This plan is based on realities and not on empty words. Under it beloved Afghanistan will be developed by means of various new projects, factories, dams, roads, mines and the exploitation of its natural resources.

A major advantage of this plan will be that every Afghani devoted to it will be spent and nothing will go into the pockets of the officials; the situation of the past will not be repeated.

"Dear compatriots, the enemies of our revolution also accuse us of confiscating people's houses and properties and (?depriving them of the clothes they wear). I declare openly that we will not dishonor anyone's private property nor will we confiscate the houses and properties of anyone. Of course, the enemies of the people of Afghanistan are the (?exceptions) to this."

All nationalities of Afghanistan will have equal opportunities whether they are Pushtun, Tajik, Nazarah, Uzbek, Baluch, Nuristani or Turkomen. "Not only are we not afraid of these names, but we like them all very much. This is because under the ideology of the working class, every tribe and nationality enjoys (?equal rights)." Under this red flag, all the nationalities of Afghanistan will unite.

"I have issued orders to our people's armed forces and the police to take effective measures against the subversive elements who act against the revolution of the hard-working people of Afghanistan and in this way wish to endanger their material and moral interests. But I wish to emphasize that all our dear patriotic compatriots who do not obstruct the people's revolution are completely immune and secure and will not be harmed in the least." Our popular government will pursue its all-round struggle to implement its basic policy lines and will take swift action to improve the political, economic and social affairs of the people of Afghanistan in a fully democratic manner. We will prepare the grounds for the expansion of the workers unions, the farmers unions and the cooperative funds.

Our people will support human rights throughout the world and will struggle against apartheid; we support the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and the national liberation movements.

This red flag will fly on the soil of beloved Afghanistan for as long as our society pursues the slogan, "to each according to his needs." Long live "our national and popular red flag!"

TARAKI CHAIRS PARTY POLITICAL BUREAU SESSION 21 OCT

LD220406Y Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan reports that the Central Committee Political Bureau met under Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] today from 1030 until 1200 at the People's House. At the outset, the meeting heard a report by the secretary general of the PDP Central Committee on the grand ceremonies of hoisting the DRA's red flag in the capital and provinces.

The Central Committee Political Bureau regards the celebration of this great historic day, which was unprecedented in the country's history, as a tremendous achievement for the Government of the DRA, the PDP and the brave and heroic people of Afghanistan. The PDP Central Committee Political Bureau regards the participation of millions of people including toilers and farmers in these ceremonies which took place in an orderly and disciplined manner and revolutionary fervor as a major blow to the internal conspirators, aristocracy, imperialism, the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and the (?anti-)Sowr Revolution elements.

At the end of its meeting, the Political Bureau decided to make the necessary arrangements to commemorate the martyrs of 25 October.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM MEETS WITH MINISTERS

LD220334Y Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] The Foreign Ministry reports that Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Amin met with His Excellency Ho Tam, the DPRK vice premier and foreign minister, for over an hour at the Prime Minister's office and discussed the two countries' friendly relations with him. According to another report, Minister of Public Works Panjshiri met with His Excellency Ho Tam this afternoon.

This evening, Foreign Minister Amin attended a reception held in his honor by Ho Tam at the Intercontinental Hotel. Cabinet ministers, the chief of general staff, some deputy ministers, the Kabul governor and Kabul mayor as well as the DPRK ambassador in Kabul attended.

Signs Agreements

LD231921Y Kabul in Pushtu and Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] An economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation agreement was signed between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the DPRK at 0830 at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The agreement was signed on behalf of the DRA by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin, and on behalf of the DPRK by that country's vice premier and foreign minister, Ho Tam.

According to this agreement, both sides contemplate expanding cooperation in economic, scientific and cultural fields based on friendly relation between the two countries. The principles of national sovereignty, equality rights for both sides, the interests of their people and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Similarly a trade agreement, based on mutual benefit and equality, was signed between the DRA and the DPRK in the hope of expanding trade relations between them.

Leaves Kabul

LD231923Y Kabul in Pushtu and Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] DPRK Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, who came at the head of a delegation on 17 October for an official and friendly visit to Kabul, left for his country at 0900 today. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin saw him off at Kabul International Airport.

INDIA

LETTERS OF INTENT SIGNED FOR 150 JAGUAR AIRCRAFT

OW211804Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1800 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 21 Oct (AFP)--India today exchanged letters of intent with Britain for the purchase and manufacture of 150 Jaguar aircraft worth about 13,000 million rupees (1,625 million dollars).

Under the agreement reached here tonight, 40 of the Anglo-French twin-engined fighter bombers would be brought to India in flying condition and the remaining 110 manufactured in India by the British Aerospace Organisation in cooperation with the state-owned Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. The first of the Jaguars is expected to be flown into India by the British manufacturers by next April or May. Thereafter, the manufacturers are likely to deliver at the rate of two aircraft a month.

Today's agreement followed two weeks of negotiations between experts of the two sides. The government decided early this month to purchase and manufacture the Jaguar to replace the Indian Air Force's ageing fleet of Canberras and Hunters. This was considered to be the biggest single arms purchase since India's independence.

The biggest indigenous project for manufacturing military aircraft was, however, agreed with the Soviet Union for the manufacture of MIG fighters. Apart from a few aircraft imported early in the sixties, MIG-21's of three types are manufactured indigenously and continue to be the mainstay of the Indian Air Force as interceptor-fighter aircraft, Indian sources said.

Further Details

BK221135Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1129 GMT 22 Oct 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 22 (AFP)--Jaguar strike-fighter aircraft being acquired by the Indian Air Force will be an advance version not yet in use even with the British and French Air Forces. This was stated by Alan Keys, marketing director of the British Aerospace, manufacturers of Jaguar, in an interview with PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency here. He said the Indian Jaguar would have more power and thrust and also the advantage of the latest technology. It would be equipped with certain "extra facilities" not yet added to the Jaguars available with the British and French Air Forces.

Mr. Keys was a member of the high-level British team which exchanged letters of intent here on Saturday for purchase and manufacture by India of about 150 Jaguars. He said the UK would be sharing with India whatever technological advances it made in the Anglo-French aircraft. "We have plans to continue to constantly improve and modernise the aircraft during the eighties and whatever advances we make will be offered to India," he promised.

VAJPAYEE GOES TO HOSPITAL WITH ABDOMINAL PAIN

BK231045Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, was today admitted to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. He had been taken ill in Katmandu yesterday. According to the institute doctors, Mr Vajpayee, who had complained of abdominal pain, is feeling better today. He is likely to remain in the hospital for a day or two.

Intestinal Inflammation Diagnosed

BK240855Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who was admitted to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences on Sunday, has been advised to undergo treatment for some more days. His ailment has been diagnosed as intestinal inflammation.

PTI says Mr Vajpayee underwent an intestinal operation at Bangalore while under detention during the emergency. His present illness has been linked to the confining effects of that operation.

GUPTA COMMISSION SUMMONS MRS GANDHI TO REPLY TO CHARGES

BK201606Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Mrs Indira Gandhi has been summoned by the Gupta Commission of Inquiry to reply to allegations of abuse of the office of the prime minister to help her son, Mr Sanjay Gandhi, for his small-car and other allied ventures. A 19-point notice sent to her under the commissions of inquiry act asks her to explain the charges that she had contravened the law and normal official procedures to help her son and that she had penalized officers who did not fall in line in this regard.

The commission has framed a 27-page schedule of charges and given her an opportunity to reply and clarify her position. The schedule also cites extracts from the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha debates which show that allegedly wrong answers were given on behalf of the government to the opposition whenever the Maruti issue was raised.

Mrs Gandhi has to reply to the notice either in person or through a council by the 23d of next month. She has been asked to submit by the 20th a list of persons she wants to cross-examine. She will also have access to the records of the commission. The commission has granted 3 weeks more time to Mr Sanjay Gandhi to answer changes. He was earlier asked to reply by the 25th of this month.

TAMIL NADU STRIKE CALL EVOKES POOR RESPONSE

BK230908Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The 1-day Tamil Nadu strike called by some political parties and trade unions has evoked a poor response. Life in Madras city continues to be normal since this morning. The state transport services have been running as usual. Train services have also not been affected. All the offices are working, most of the shops and restaurents are open. Schools and colleges, however, have already been ordered to be closed as a precautionary measures. The situation is also normal in the industrial areas, according to official sources. Almost all the factories and industries, including the state-owned Neyevli Lignite Corporation, are working with normal strength. At the Madras Port Trust, however, laborers have not turned up for duty. No untoward incident has been reported from anywhere in the state. Our Madurai correspondent says that the life in that city is normal.

The bundh [strike] call was given by the DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazhgham], CPI [Communist Party of India] and the CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] to protest against the alleged antilabor policy of the state government.

Some Violence Reported

BK240833Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The state-wide bundh in Tamil Nadu yesterday was marked by stray incidents of stone-throwing and lathi [baton] charges.

Twenty-two persons were injured when the police fired 11 rounds of buckshot to disperse violent crowd of pro-bundh demonstrators at Mannargudi in Thanjavur District. Earlier, the police burst teargas shells and resorted to a lathi charge in which another 12 persons were injured. In Madras city, five persons have been taken into custody for throwing stones at the residence of the former chief minister, Mr Karunanidhi.

The total number of arrests in the state in connection with the yesterday's bundh is reported to be 6,000. Meanwhile, the CPI leader, Mr (Kalyan Sundaram), and president of the action committee of the bundh has asked for a judicial inquiry into the incident at Mannargudi.

The chief minister, Mr Ramachandran, has appealed to the opposition leaders to set aside their personal bickerings and adopt a positive and realistic approach to solving problems concerning the people.

NEPAL

INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER VAJPAYEE PAYS VISIT

BK200856Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister has arrived in Katmandu on a 2-day visit to Nepal. He is accompanied by the foreign secretary, Mr Jagat Mehta, and officials of the Irrigation Ministry. Mr Vajpayee is scheduled to meet the Nepalese foreign minister, Mr Aryal, later today. He will also meet the prime minister, Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista, who has just returned after a visit to China. Mr Vajpayee's engagements in the evening include a meeting with Nepal's finance and irrigation ministers before he attends a dinner in his honor by the foreign minister.

On his arrival in Katmandu, Mr Vajpayee said that China would figure in his talks with Nepal leaders. Bilateral relations will also figure prominently. Since his last visit to Katmandu, friendly relations between the two countries have been further strengthened.

Earlier, talking to newsmen before his departure, Mr Vajpayee stressed the need for expediting measures for joint control of floods in both the countries. He was happy that Nepal is already cooperating in this and other matters with India.

Mr Vajpayee denied Mrs Gandhi's charge that he is going to China at the insistence of the United States. He made it clear that India's foreign policy cannot be influenced by any country.

Meets With King, Others

BK201536Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 20 Oct 78 BK

[Text] His majesty the king received in audience the external affairs minister of India, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, at the royal palace this afternoon.

Mr Vajpayee, who had arrived in Katmandu earlier today, also called on Prime Minister Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista at his office in the afternoon. The meeting lasted for about 45 minutes. Talking to newsmen after the meeting, Mr Bista said that both sides have agreed to expedite their river projects already worked out by the two countries. Earlier, Mr Vajpayee told newsmen that China did figure in the talks.

Answering a query, he said he also discussed matters relating to water resources with Prime Minister Mr Bista. Royal Nepali Ambassador to India Mr Jha, the [Indian] foreign secretary, and Indian envoy Mr N.B. Menon were also present on the occasion.

Earlier, Mr Vajpayee had called on Foreign Minister Mr Krishna Raj Aryal. The two ministers are learned to have discussed various aspects of Nepal-India relations for about an hour. Mr. Vajpayee also called on the finance minister, Dr Bhekh Bahadur Thapa, and Food and Agriculture Minister Mr Rabindra Nath Sharma.

On arrival at Katmandu this morning, the Indian external affairs minister was received by Foreign Minister Mr Krishna Raj Aryal.

Ends Visit

BK211530Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 21 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The Indian external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, left for home today after a 2-day visit to Nepal. Foreign Minister Mr Krishna Raj Aryal was present at the airport to give a sendoff to Mr Vajpayee.

Talking to newsmen, Mr Aryal said that Mr Vajpayee's visit to Nepal has been successful. In answer to a question he said that the two sides discussed various measures to avoid adverse effects of the river embankments built on the Indian side of the border.

Mr Vajpayee shortly before leaving told newsmen that he was fully satisfied with the talks he had with Prime Minister Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista, Mr Aryal and some other ministers. He also said that Nepal and India had also decided to undertake studies, as evisaged by by the Karnali coordination committee, next week. Likewise, field investigation of the Pancheswore project will be underway by mid-November, he said, and added a detailed study of Bhalubang project in the Rapti River will be made in the near future.

Answering a question on flood control schemes, Mr Vajpayee said that the two sides had decided to put up a flood forecasting system at appropriate places for mutual benefit. Experts, he said, will meet next month to finalize this scheme.

Earlier, Mr Vajpayee met Prime Minister Mr Bista for the second time in his current visit.

Mr Vajpayee had discussed matters of common interest with Commerce and Industry Minister Mr Pitambar Dhoj Khati and Minister of State for Water and Power Mr D.P. Adhikari. At the meeting with Mr Adhidari, the Indian external affairs minister is learned to have specially discussed the Karnali, Pancheswore and Bhalubang projects.

DPRK'S HO TAM ARRIVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT

BK221530Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 22 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Mr Ho Tam was accorded a warm welcome on his arrival in Katmandu this evening at the start of his 5-day official visit to Nepal. Mr Ho was received by the foreign minister, Mr. Krishna Raj Aryal. Mr Ho, who has come at the invitation of Foreign Minister Mr Krishna Raj Aryal, is accompanied by Vice Minister for Economic Affairs with Foreign Countries Mr Yi Yong-chang.

In his arrival statement, Mr Ho said that the DPRK Government delegation has come to Nepal (?with a) desire to further ties with Nepal and develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Nepal. Describing both Korea and Nepal as the nonalined countries of Asia, he said [words indistinct] and this friendship continues to further strengthen and develop with each passing year. The friendship between Nepal and DPRK, the vice premier said, [words indistinct].

At the airport, Foreign Minister Mr Aryal expressed the confidence that Vice Premier Ho Tam's visit to Nepal will further strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries.

Holds Talks

BK231546Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 23 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Formal talks between Nepal and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were held for about 2 hours in Katmandu today. Foreign Minister Krishna Raj Aryal led the Nepali delegation, while DPRK Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Mr Ho Tam led his country's delegation. Mr Aryal and Mr Ho Tam after talks told newsmen that the talks were held in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Mr Aryal briefing the press said the two sides discussed ways and means [words indistinct] conference of the nonalined countries effective. The DPRK has expressed its keen desire to [words indistinct], said Mr Aryal.

The visiting vice premier said that the DPRK highly appreciates the progress achieved by Nepal in various development spheres in the economic field under the able and dynamic leadership of his majesty the king. Stating that Nepal and the DPRK would substantially [words indistinct] each other in various means, Mr Ho Tam hoped that the friendly relations between the two countries would further develop in the years to come.

Mr Ho Tam called on Prime Minister Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista at his office this afternoon. Premier Bista and Vice Premier Ho are learned to have had cordial talks at the meeting. Talking to newsmen Mr Ho said [word indistinct]. Vice Premier Ho also met Communications Minister Mr Hari Bahadur Basnyat today. At the meeting they are learned to have discussed cultural exchanges between the two countries.

PAKISTAN

AIR CHIEF CONCERNED ABOUT INDIAN JAGUAR PLANE PURCHASE

BK191708Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1702 GMT 19 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Islamabad, Oct 19 (AFP)--Pakistan Air Force [PAF] chief Air Marshal M. Anwar Shamim said today that the purchase of 200 deep-strike Jaguar aircraft by India was a "source of deep concern to us" as they could best be used in "an offencive role." Addressing cadets at the PAF academy in Risalpur some 50 miles (80 km) north of here, the air marshal said the Jaguar aircraft deal would "tremendously shift the balance of military strength in our region." It does not require a deep study of the area's geography to realize that these aircraft "can only be operated against us," the PAF chief observed. He said the planes, likely to become operational in about 2 years' time, would by 1980 add a "new dimension to the threat to which we are exposed".

Air Marshal Shamim stressed the need of "preparedness" against any external threat, adding that the deep strike planes would be stationed at airfields "located well within safe home environments."

HAQ URGES PNA TO MERGE INTO SINGLE POLITICAL PARTY

BK201735Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Oct 78 BK

[Excerpt] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has urged the PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] components to merge themselves into a single political party in the interest of national unity and progress. Addressing anews conference in Peshawar this evening, he said if the PNA forged such unity, it would insure the country's march toward prosperity and well-being. He stressed that the country needed unity and as such every effort should be made to eschew political schism.

The president said if the PNA emerged as a single party imbued with the spirit of Islam, this would not only solve the manifold problems facing the country but would also be a blessing for the present as well as the future generations. He said under the present circumstances the formation of provincial cabinets would not solve the problems of the people. The need of the hour, as a matter of fact, was that the components of the PNA should rise above party considerations in the larger national interest. He said he had detailed discussions in this regard with the PNA chief, Maulana Mufti Mahmud, and Nawabzada Nashrullah Khan. He had also discussed the question of nominations to the local bodies at the district, tahsil [subdivision] and union council levels. The nominees would consist of the representatives of the parties in the federal cabinet and independents.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said salvation lay in strictly adhering to the teachings of Islam. He reiterated that some important announcements about the introduction of the Islamic system would be made soon. After laying down the framework by December this year, they hope to make much progress in this direction.

In reply to a question, the president said that the process of accountability would be completed by March next year. He, however, said the process would not end and they too would be subject to accountability. It will be a continuing process.

Replying to a question, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he was confident that relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan would always remain cordial. He said he had shown a friendly gesture by visiting Kabul recently and had fruitful talks with the Afghan leader, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, and Mr Hafizollah Amin.

In reply to a question about India's plan to acquire deep-penetrating Jaguar aircraft and other arms and equipment, the president said Pakistan's policy was to live in peace and amity with its neighbors. However, no country could look to any outside power or pact for its defense. Nations have to defend themselves. He said Pakistan was not a mute spectator to the question of imbalance of power.

Asked to comment on the reported statement by the Indian external affairs minister about the abolition of the passport and visa system between the two countries, the president said there was no such move in the offing. He said in order to mitigate the sufferings of the divided families, Pakistan had allowed India to open a visa office in Karachi and a similar facility will be provided to Pakistan at Bombay or some other place on a reciptrocal basis.